LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,425 New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JULY 13, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY 1885.
L. Ballarat ..	4732	900	P. S. Tomlin	...14th ,,
M. Surat	3142	550	C. R. Edwards	..21st ,,
L. Indus	3462	600	W. E. Breeze	.....28th ,,
,, Assam	3038	500	S. F. Cole	..... 4th Aug.
L. Rome	5043	1000	G. F. Cates	.....11th ,,
M. Maiwa	2930	500	G. W. Atkinson	..18th ,,
L. Carthage ..	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	.....25th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Captains	On 1885.
NEDJED	3536 600	J. T. Alderton	....10th July
KHEDIVE.....	3860 600	M. de Horne	.....24th July
VERONA	3116 600	A. C. Loggin	7th Aug.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, June 13, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTA LCOMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class, Rs. 690. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons. H.P.	
MANILLA.....	4,500 800	1st Augt. 1885
CHINA	5,000 850	1st Sept. ,,
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000 850	1st Oct. ,,

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London *viâ* Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

G. OLCESE,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 6, 1885.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons. H.P.	Comdr.	1885.
s.s. VICTORIA	3552 480	Wm. Russel	...29th July.
s.s. ASIA	3550 480	John Craig	.....15th August.
s. s. BELGRAVIA)			
s. s. ARMENIA	To follow.		
s. s. CALIFORNIA)			

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* Passengers, an agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, June 18, 1885. Agents.

HAVE A LOOK

AT OUR SILVER LEVER WATCH at Rs. 35 before buying, and you will give it the preference before any other.

The Watch as it is now, is the result of 20 years experience in the Indian watch trade, and we guarantee it to be the most perfect watch ever offered to the public for such a small outlay.

Being the manufacturers ourselves, the buyer obtains the watch from first hand. This explains its cheapness.

The Watches are of medium size in heavy engine turned silver cases, either hunting or half hunting. Guarantee 3 years.

To be obtained only direct from our firms at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secunderabad.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

AIR PUMPS.

	Rs. a.
AIR PUMP, Tate's Double-action ; contains two pistons in one barrel. Length of barrel 16", stroke 8½", Bore 1¼"—7" plate. Brass Clamp to screw on table.....	73 8
AIR PUMP, double barrels, 6½ inches long, 1½-inch bore, 4½-inch stroke, with 8-inch plate, on mahogany stand, and stopcock between the plate and the barrels.....	100 0
AIR PUMP, double barrels, 7 inches long, 1¾-inch bore, and 5½-inch stroke with 8-inch ground plate, on mahogany stand, supported by four pillars with small gauge plate.....	160 0
AIR PUMP, with three barrels, serving either for rapid action at lectures or for more complete exhaustion for researches.....	250 0
AIR-PUMP APPARATUS—	
CLAMPS, Brass..... each	5 8
BALANCE WEIGHT and CORK.....	7 0
BAROMETER TUBE and COLLAR.....	10 0
BELL EXPERIMENT, for illustrating that Air is essential to sound, in mahogany stand	5 0
BLADDER and LEAD WEIGHT.....	7 8
COLLAR and HOOK.....	10 0
FILTERING CUP, or MERCURIAL SHOWER	5 0
GUINEA and FEATHER EXPERIMENT, 3 Falls.....	14 0
Do. do. Tall Glass Receiver for ditto	8 0
MAGDEBURG HEMISPHERES, for illustrating the pressure of the atmosphere.....	12 8
AIR-PUMP RECEIVERS, with knob at top and welt at bottom, accurately ground, diam. 8 inches, ... each.	5 0
Do. do. do. 10 ... ,,	7 8

KEMP & COMPANY, Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MAP OF CHINA

AND

SEAT OF WAR IN THE FAR EAST.

Size, 36 inches × 30 inches.

Mounted on Cloth and Rollers.

COLOURED.

Price, Re. 1 ; postage, one anna.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Rampart Row.

SHIPPING

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 17th July, 1885, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 13th July, at 11 a. m., (unless delayed by non-arrival of the Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on MONDAY, 13th July, at 5 p. m.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 15th July, at 4 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 10th July, 1885. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey any where *en route* and available by ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMER.

Through Bookings to London *at the lowest possible fares*. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 4, post free.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY : RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA : 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUPARI OR BETEL-NUT TOOTH PASTE.

AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE it cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and aragrance to the breath.

Per jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MEDICINE CHESTS,

OF the best London Manufacture and most approved Patterns, especially made to meet the requirements of the climate. The Chests are *filled* with the best and most appropriate medicines, in conformity with the experience of the best medical authorities. Each Chest is accompanied by a Manual, compiled by a Physician of high standing, containing full information respecting the administration of the various remedies.

SOLID LEATHER CHESTS.

			Cash Prices. Rs. a.
No. 1	containing 7	White (9½ by 5½ by 2¼ inches.	27 0
,, 2	,, 9	Stop- (10½ by 6½ by 2½	,, .. 32 0
,, 3	,, 10	pered (11½ by 5½ by 4½	,, .. 44 0
,, 4	,, 15	Bottles, (10½ by 6 by 4½	,, .. 52 0
,, 5	,, 19	&c. (12 by 7 by 5½	,, .. 66 0

MAHOGANY CHESTS.

			Rs. a.
No. 6	containing 16	(8½ by 7½ by 6½ inches.	55 0
,, 7	,, 20	(9½ by 8½ by 6½	,, .. 72 0
,, 8	,, 20	White (9½ by 9 by 6½	,, .. 80 0
,, 9	,, 26	Stop- (12½ by 8½ by 6½	,, .. 90 0
,, 10	,, 14	pered (9½ by 6½ by 5½	,, .. 52 0
,, 11	,, 19	Bottles, (12½ by 8 by 5½	,, .. 75 0
,, 12	,, 21	&c. (12 by 8 by 6½	,, .. 76 0
,, 13	,, 23	(9 by 7½ by 11	,, .. 90 0
,, 14	,, 27	(14½ by 12½ by 8	,, .. 120 0

POLISHED OAK, AND DEAL GRAINED-OAK CHESTS.

			Rs. a.
No. 15	containing 64	Green (16½ by 12¼ by 10½ inches.	100 0
,, 16	,, 34	stop- (18½ by 10 by 11	,, .. 90 0
,, 17	,, 26	pered (12½ by 8 by 9½	,, .. 70 0
,, 18	,, 21	Bottles, (13 by 10 by 9	,, .. 65 0
,, 19	,, 9	&c. (12½ by 9½ by 7	,, .. 50 0

TREACHER & CO.'S SMALL FAMILY MEDICINE CHEST FOR INDIA.

A POLISHED MAHOGANY CASE, WITH SLOPING LID,

VERY PORTABLE AND CONVENIENT.

Contents.—Fifteen glass bottles with stoppers, two 8-oz., four 2-oz., nine 1-oz., minim measure, scales and weights in japanned tin box, and palette knife.

Fitted complete with medicines, as recommended by Dr. Moore in his "Manual of Family Medicine for India." Price complete, Rs. 20-0.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE-LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GYMKHANA *(Registered)* BOUQUET.

A DELICIOUS PERFUME.

THE NOVELTY OF THE DAY.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2 ; per Box of 2 Bottles, Rs. 3-8.

PREPARED ONLY BY

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

SYKE'S STANDARD HYDROMETERS,

expressly manufactured
To comply with the new Abkari Rules,
Consisting of
Glass Spindle 60° to 90°, minutely graduated, with Thermometer mounted on Ivory, in neat Mahogany Box, with Trial Glass and book.

Complete set Rs. 15-8.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MICROSCOPES.

THE Company's fully illustrated Catalogue of these Instruments is now published and will be forwarded on application. Their stock comprises a great variety of the instruments most specially adapted for work in this country, and made for the Company by Nachet, Pramowsky, the maker to the French War Department, and other trustworthy manufacturers. The instruments have all been specially selected, and the quotations are extremely low.

KEMP & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

NEW INDIAN REMEDIES FOR DYSENTERY.

EACH of the following is of proved efficacy, and a choice may be made according to the nature of the case. No ordinary case of Chronic Dysentery will resist their action.

Arrow Root with Bael ..... Bottle	2 8
Arrow Root with Pomegranate ..... ,,	2 8
Syrup of Pomegranate Rind ..... ,,	1 8
Syrup of Mangosteen Rind ..... ,,	1 8

The following are also very useful in special cases :—

Myrobalan Powder ..... Bottle	1 8
Spogel Seeds ..... ,,	1 0
Fluid Extract of Bael ..... 1-4 and ,,	2 4
Bael Fruit Preserve ..... ,,	1 4

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

CHEMISTS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO HIS EXCELLENCY LORD REAY,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

PHARMACY AND DISPENSING.

THIS Department of the Company's business is under the special care of a thoroughly QUALIFIED PHARMACIST (by examination) of great experience, both in London and Provincial Houses ; the dispensing of Prescriptions and the Preparation of Medicines are carried on under his immediate supervision, aided by a staff of competent Assistants. All Drugs and Chemicals, before being taken into stock, undergo a careful analysis so as to fully ascertain their quality and purity.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.

The attention of Medical Men and Dispensaries, &c., is called to the extensive range of our stock in this Department. New Instruments of every kind are constantly being added. Agents for Messrs. ARNOLD & SONS, Surgical Instrument Makers to her Majesty's Government.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LIMITED.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WE HAVE REMOVED

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF OUR CONSTITUENTS

THE SADDLERY AND BOOT DEPARTMENTS

FROM OUR BRANCH HORNBY-ROW

TO OUR PREMISES

RAMPART-ROW.

CHOLERA PILLS CERTIFICATES.

MY DEAR MR. COTTER,—I am very glad to testify your Cholera Pills, which were at the last moment administered to my eldest son and got him back from death's door. I am so sure of the pills, and as well as of the decoction water, that nothing equals the medicine to my knowledge. I hope and trust that your pills be made known to the world at large and establish your reputation.

Yours faithfully,
Lahore, 19th April, 1882. H. C. MITTER.

I have much pleasure in testifying to your valuable Cholera Pills, to which I had to resort to once owing to one of my servant's boy taking seriously ill with that dreadful calamity. I can confidently recommend the pill to any one wishing to do good.

[illegible] Yours truly,
Dated 19th April, 1882. FELIX BARTHOLEMY.
Lahore, 22nd April, 1882.

MY DEAR MR. COTTER,—I am greatly obliged and more thankful by your attending and using your valuable pills to my wife when she was severally attacked by *cholera* in the month of July, 1881. I should certainly say that if I had not got assistance from you, I am certain she never would have lasted, as she was on the last stage and given her up by the Doctor. Yours very truly,
HIRJEEBHOY EDULJEE SETNA.
Jubbulpore, 23rd April, 1882.

At Mr. T. H. Cotter's request I have much pleasure in certifying to the satisfactory results that have on all occasions attended the use of his pills in cholera, cases during the late epidemic in Lahore. I was invariably associated with him in his labors during that time, and had every opportunity of personally observing its efficacy. In my own family it was the means, by God's blessing, of restoring my little girl to health, as she had the peculiar symptoms of the disease.

W. A. MERCHENT, Govt. Tele. Dept.

AGENTS—
JAMSETJI'S SONS, Sialkote, Lahore, Mian Mir, Jullundur, and Delhi.
MANAGER, Railway Refreshment Rooms, Umballa.
EDULJI & Co., Lucknow.
J. SHAPOORJI & Co., Allahabad.
DINSHAW & Co., Meerut.
JEHANGIR KARANEE, Bookseller, Fort, Parsee Bazar, Bombay.
BYRAMJI BEZONJI & Co., No. 1, Sassoon Building, opposite the Mint, Bombay.

Sole Proprietor, N. EDULJI BANKWALLA, Lahore.

RS. 150.

ON receipt of Rs. ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY we send to any part of India free of all expenses one of our celebrated

18 CARAT GOLD LEVER WATCHES

Key winding, ¾ plate, in either open, hunting, or ½ hunting cases.

A prettier, stronger and better article cannot be bought for the money, and this watch is unquestionably the best value in India.

The same watch keyless Rs. 175.

"Sent on approval to Customers up-country, who must however return the watch if not approved by return mail."

To make the above a complete and most suitable present we offer to add for the sum of

RS. ONE HUNDRED ONLY

A fine Hall marked 18-carat gold Albert chain of any current pattern, with bolting and not weighing under 4½ tolas.

Each of above watches is sold in a beautiful velvet case with sufficient room for the largest gold chain.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

POONA ! POONA ! !

NEW GOODS.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES.
NEW DRESS MATERIALS.
THE NEW LACE FLOUNCINGS.

MRS. LAKE'S SHOW ROOMS.

7, Church Gate Street, Fort,
BOMBAY,
and
19, Kahun Road,
POONA.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, SILVERSMITHS, &c.

WE beg to describe below a few Specimens of our CHEAP CLASS OF WATCHES now so largely in demand. They are so well known to be of the STRONGEST FINISH and MOST RELIABLE TIME-KEEPERS, that it is needless to enter into details.

SILVER WATCHES.

	Rs. a.
Superior hunting, ¾ plate, full jewelled, lever, Watch, Engine Turned or Engraved Case ..	30 0
Superior Crystal-faced, Keyless, full jewelled, compensated balance, Gold Winding Knob ..	45 0
Superior Half-hunting, keyless, ¾ plate lever, full jewelled, compensated balance ..	55 0
"The Alarm" Watch. Highly finished, Crystal faced, ¾ plate lever, full jewelled, and compensated balance. The alarm being set on a small dial on the face of the watch ..	65 0
Superior Double Crystal, Keyless, levers, full jewelled, compensated balance, CHRONOGRAPH WATCH ..	75 0

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS, WITH ALL SPARE FITTINGS.

GERMAN SILVER WATCHES.

THE ORIGINAL "CAMPAIGN" WATCH, Crystal-faced, Keyless, lever, full jewelled, bold dial, strongly recommended for rough use. Known throughout India and Burma ..	35 0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, Second quality ..	25 0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, Third quality ..	20 0

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS WITH ALL SPARE FITTINGS.

Catalogue of Jewellery, Watches and Clocks, Optical Goods, Pianos, Harmoniums, Electro and Silver Plate free on application.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK-TOWER, BOMBAY,
AND AT 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

PURE INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

WE have received our Season's Stock of the above in COATS, LEGGINGS, and HELMETS, they have been specially selected "as regards material" and adapted "in make" for Indian wear, being stitched throughout and the seams Waterproofed, they cannot fail to give satisfaction in every particular.

PRICE LIST.

	Cash.
REGULATION CAPES	Rs. 40 0
DOUBLE TEXTURE ULSTERS, faced with Tweed, Diagonal Worsted, &c.	,, 36 0
Do. do. do. faced with Diagonal Worsted	,, 40 0
WHITE VULCANIZED GAUZE do.	,, 20 0
Do. do. do. LEGGINGS.....	,, 5 8
Do. do do. HELMETS	,, 4 8
Do. do. do. SHEETING, width 72 inches (per yd.)	,, 6 8

In ordering state Height and Measurement round Chest

V. P. P. P.—Orders are subject to a Discount of 10 per cent. and Free Carriage and Packing.

ASQUITH & LORD,

GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] [ESTABLISHED 1850

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.

BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS,
KHETWADY BOMBAY,

ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS.

IRON ROOFS	CRANES	BEVEL AND ROPE
ROAD ROLLERS	CYLINDERS	GEARINGS,
LAMP POSTS	GATES	ORNAMENTAL AND
GIRDERS	RAILINGS	GENERAL CASTINGS.
BRIDGES	COLUMNS	

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, &c., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers, Plate, Bar, Galvanized Sheets, Angle and T Iron supplied at the lowest market rates. Engines and boilers Bought and Sold on Commission.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (Limited) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at as lightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.	Spare Instruments.	Stencil Plates.
Dumpy Levels.	Architects' Scales.	Field Books.
Levelling Staves.	Marquois Scales.	Level Books.
Prismatic Compasses.	Protractors (all kinds).	Note Books.
Pocket Sextants.	Pocket Rules.	Mapping Pens.
Optical Squares.	Parallel Rulers (all kinds).	Indian Ink.
Clinometers.	Measuring Tapes.	Plotting Scales.
Spirit Levels.	Measuring Chains.	Mounted Drawing Papers
Pocket Levels.	T. Squares	Cartoon Papers.
Pantographs.	Set Squares.	Tracing Cloth.
Cases of Instruments.	Straight Edges.	Tracing Paper.
Pocket Sets.	Railway Curves.	Sectional Paper.
Half Sets.	French Curves.	Sundries.
	Drawing Boards.	

ARTISTS' MATERIALS

Dry Water-colours.	Siberian Pencils.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Moist do. in pans.	Sable-hair Pencils.	Palette Knives.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.	Hog-hair Tools for Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Oil-colours in Tubes.	Sable do.	Bristol Boards.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards.
Moist do.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing pencils.
Oil-colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper.	Crayons.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Prepared Canvas.	Gold and Silver Shells.
Camel-hair Pencils	Prepared Millboards.	Gold Leaf.
	Mahl Sticks.	

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION

***ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., Ld., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
W. F. STANLEY, LONDON.
T. H. STEWARD, LONDON

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—QUARTERLY MEETING of the Corporation, as already advertised, will be held here, on MONDAY, 13th instant, at 2 p.m.

By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk Municipal Corporation, & Secretary, Town Council, Bombay, Municipal Offices, 11th July, 1885.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Western India Turf Club will be held at the Grand Stand, Poona, on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 8 a.m.

A. C. GAYE,
For Honorary Secretary,
W. I. T. C.
Poona, 8th July, 1885.

NOTICE is hereby given that HIS HIGHNESS the MAHARAJAH HOLKAR, having SELECTED a DOCTOR, has placed himself under his medical treatment. It is, therefore, requested that Doctors, Hakims, &c., should not now take the trouble and incur expense of coming to Indore. The advertisement, published by the undersigned in the issue of the *Bombay Gazette*, dated 14th February, 1885, is CANCELLED.

NANA MOROJI,
Minister to H. H. Maharajah Holkar.
Durbar Office, Indore, 8th July, 1885.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 30th June, 1885, of Re. 1 per Share, will be distributed at the offices of the Company on and after the 4th August, 1885, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's register on the 20th July, 1885.

BENN, ASHLEY & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.

N. B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from MONDAY the 20th July, to MONDAY, the 3rd August, 1885, both days inclusive.

TENDERS

ARE invited for the supply of STEEL HOOP ¾" gauge 22; also for GUNNY required for the new Steam Hydraulic Cotton Presses lately erected at Jeypore.

The quantity required will be enough for about 20,000 bales, half to be delivered by the 15th September, and the balance, by the 15th November.

Tenders should be submitted before the 23rd instant, to the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Rajputana, who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

In case of a tender being accepted a security of Rs. 1,000 will have to be furnished which will be returned on completion of contract.

THE BHOWNUGGER COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Hummum Street, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of July, 1885, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts made up to 31st December, 1884.

2nd.—To elect Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

3rd.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

5th.—To authorize the Directors to dispose of the Company's Mills and Presses at such price and in such manner as they may deem advisable.

by Order of the Board,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.,
Secretaries.
Bombay, 1st July, 1885.

THE
INDIAN GOVERNMENT'S OPINION
OF
CHUBB'S LOCKS.
Extract from
"THE MADRAS MAIL,"
May 9th, 1885.

AT THE INSTANCE OF SOME PRIVATE FIRMS at Dindigul, India, the Government, about two years ago, directed the trial of the locks manufactured by them, and asked that they might be reported upon AFTER A FAIR TRIAL. The reports having been submitted to the Board of Revenue, the Board observes that, AFTER A CAREFUL CONSIDERATION of them, it is not prepared to recommend that the locks made at Dindigul should be substituted for locks of the best English-make in Government Treasuries. With every desire to stimulate local industries, the Board considers that, having regard to the interests concerned, it would be UNSAFE TO USE, for the security of Government treasure, LOCKS WHICH, WHATEVER THEIR MERITS, ARE DECIDEDLY INFERIOR TO THOSE OF Messrs. CHUBB & SONS. In these respects, viz., the names of the makers afford no necessary guarantee of excellent workmanship; the locks are not patented; and it is not pretended that each lock is unique, and that several are not made of the same pattern; while in regard to price the local manufacture affords no advantage. THE BOARD ACCORDINGLY RECOMMENDED THAT IN ALL CASES IN WHICH GOOD LOCKS ARE REQUIRED, THOSE OF Messrs. CHUBB & SONS SHOULD INVARIABLY BE SUPPLIED.

SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY,
EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
47, Parsee Bazaar-street, Fort,
FOR
CHUBB AND SONS'
Lock and Safe Company, Limited.

ALWAYS ON HAND.
VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS.

Abscess Lancets.
Bailing Irons.
Bleeding Lancets.
Curling Hobbles.
Castrating Knives.
Cattle Trocar.
Clipping Scissors.
Clyster Funnels.
Drawing Knives.
Embryotomy Knives.
Fleams.
Hernia Clamp.
Insufflator.
Gum Lancets.
Milking Tubes.
Post-Mortem Instruments.
Probangs.
Raspa.
Scalpels.
Seton Needles.
Stethescopes.
Tail Scissors.
Tooth Forceps.
Clinical Thermometers.
Tracheomy Tubes.
Whalebone Probang with Stilette.
Veterinary Syringes, &c., &c.
Balling Guns.
Bistouries.
Bloodsticks.
Castrating Claws with Racks.
Catheters.
Clamp for Hernia.
Clyster Syringes.
Directors.
Drenching Horns.
Firing Irons.
Gags.
Hydrothomy Trocars.
Horse Clippers.
Mane Pullers.
Micking Knives.
Pocket Dressing-Cases.
Probes.
Rowelling Scissors.
Trimming and Clipping Scissors.
Suture Needles.
Hypodermic Syringes.
Tail Cutters.
Tooth Rasps.
Tracheotomy Canulas.

PRICE LIST SENT FOR ON APPLICATION.

COOPER, MADDON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG'S
INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY.

NEW CROP! FRESH STOCK!
OF
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,
Manufactured of choicest Trichinopoly and Dindigul Tobacco, carefully selected from the NEW SEASON'S CROP.

CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000 Rs. a.	Per 100 Rs. a.
THOMSON'S PRIME	22 0	2 8
Do. No. 1	19 0	2 2
DAWSON'S PRIME	20 0	2 4
Do. No. 1	18 0	2 0
PASHA No. 1	20 0	2 4
Do. No. 2	18 0	2 0
NONPAREIL	15 0	1 12

CIGARS.

	Per 1,000 Rs. a.	Per 100 Rs. a.
PREMIERS	27 0	3 0
REGALIA	24 0	2 12
LONDRES	22 0	2 8
FAVORITAS	20 0	2 4
PRINCIPES	18 0	2 0
CONCHAS	18 0	2 0

PONDICHERRY TOBACCO.

	Per 1,000 Rs. a.	Per 100 Rs. a.
LONGS (Cheroots)	27 0	3 0
INDIANS (Cigars)	24 0	2 12
RAJAHS (Cheroots)	18 0	2 0

COCONADA TOBACCO.

	Per 1,000 Rs. a.	Per 100 Rs. a.
BABINGTONS	18 0	2 0
		Per 200
OFFICE	14 0	3 4

BURMAHS.
By direct importation, Rs. 17 per 1,000; Rs. 2 per 100.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

FLIES AND BUGS.
BEETLES, Insects, Roaches, Ants, Rats, Mice, Gophers, Spiders, Bugs, Moths, Mosquitoes, Flies, Skunks, Chipmunks, Gophers, Squirrels, Rabbits, Weasels, Jack Rabbits, Minks, Muskrats, Moles, Chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats."
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. CLAN MURRAY arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL are hereby requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing-sheds.

After removal from the landing-sheds the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 10th July, 1885.

NOTICE.

FURTHER TENDERS, under the terms and conditions previously advertised, are hereby invited for the undermentioned Abkari farms of the Thana District.

Taluka Bassein.
" Mahim.
" Dahanu including the Umbargaon Mahal Jawhar State.

Tenders should be sent so as to reach the undersigned by 12-30 p.m., (Madras time) on FRIDAY, the 17th July next.

Tenders already presented for the above farms on the 7th instant, will be considered along with any new tenders that may be received, but the parties who submitted tenders on that date are at liberty to present fresh tenders of higher amount for the same farms without fresh deposit.

G. VIDAL,
Acting Collector.
Thana Collector's Office, 11th July, 1885.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MRS. CHESTER'S Private Boarding Establishment, Apollo House, Marine-street, Fort, every comfort assured, airy and lofty rooms, English management, terms moderate.

SEWING MACHINES, of the very best makers, with all the latest improvements. A large stock to select from.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Hornby-row, Bombay.

ENGRAVED, PLAIN GLASS, and TERRA COTTA FILTERS for the Bedroom, 2 to 3 Pints from Rs. 3 to 8 each. BARTON and Co., (Limited), Bombay and Poona.

JUST RECEIVED.—Aluminium and Nickel Keyless Hunter Watches with compensation balance and Lever. Price, Rs. 18 only. One year's guarantee.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

CARPETS.—Best Brussels and Velvet pile of choice patterns.—JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS and OTHERS Medicine Chests are filled and replenished at very moderate rates, liberal discount allowed, 61 FERNANDES & Co., Chemists and Druggists, Bombay.

TONITE—The only EXPLOSIVE which the guaranteed always and permitted to carry.—Apply to OWEN & OKELL, Bombay.

BRIDE, CHRISTENING and BIRTHDAY CARDS. Send for Price-Lists and Illustrations.—PEARSE'S, Apollo-street.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations, situate in a quiet locality, large airy Rooms.

WANTED, a light, single-horse BROUGHAM. Particulars and Price to "G.," care of Messrs Grindlay, Groom and Co.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERICH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound, Rs. 2-8; postage, 4 annas.

TRY OUR TEAS.—Steward's Family Mixture is acknowledged to be the best of all, only Re. 1 per lb.—STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street.

WANTED, A NATIVE ENGINE DRIVER, to drive a 10 H. P. Portable Engine. Apply by letter with testimonials and pay required to the Superintending Engineer, Wadhwan State, Kattywar.

CLEARANCE SALE! CLEARANCE SALE!!—Mrs. COULSON, Milliner and Dressmaker, Carnac-road, near Crawford Market.

PERRIER JOUET, B Brand, reserve cuvee Champagne, Magnums Rs. 11½; Quarts Rs. 57 and Pints Rs. 30-8 per dozen. Apply, LYON and Co.

COME ONE, COME ALL—Try our Waterproof Suits Rs. 6 to 18.12 Net Cash.—Y. ALACKA & Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors and General Contractors.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* [illegible]

FALLODYNE.—The only food for the brain, charmingly sharpens the memory and cures forgetfulness. Price Re. 1-8.—At Messrs. Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.

ROEDERER CHAMPAGNE in first-rate condition. Birkett's selection, as originally supplied to the Bombay Clubs.—Importers, PHIPSON AND CO.

THE MONSOON! THE MONSOON! Waterproofs, Waterproofs, Waterproofs. Our new stock, just arrived, Cheap rates.—JOHN MAHOMED, 16, Meadow-street.

CLARET FOR SALE.—St. Estephe, Rs. 13. Pauillac, a nice dinner wine, Rs. 16 per dozen. German Asparagus, Rs. 1½ per dozen tins.—Apply C. FLEMMING, 23, Apollo-street.

£6 466 527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year £549,974-10-10 Stg.

"DEANE" double acting STEAM PUMPS in Stock, for 1200, 280 and 4000 gallons per hour. F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Pulsometer Engineering Company, 11, Hummum Street, Bombay.

GENT'S PATENT DANCING PUMPS and for the EVENING WEAR, by the best London maker, Rs. 13-8. Also Patent Oxford Shoes Rs. 14. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY, from BOMBAY to the BOSPHORUS; by GRATTAN GEARY, with map and illustrations. Crown 8 vo. in two volumes. Cloth bound, Rs. 6; postage, 6 annas.

VIENNA CHAIRS, bent walnutwood, the cheapest, best, and most elegant drawing, bedroom, or dining room chair extant; light, strong, and comfortable; easily disjointed and eminently adapted for up-country use. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

SWEETS in bottles, SWEETS loose, SWEETS in jars, SWEETS in tins.—PEARSE & Co., Apollo-street.

FINE ARTS.

THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the SIMLA FINE ARTS SOCIETY will open on 26th September 1885. For Prospectus apply to
Lieut. H. E. S. ABBOTT, R. E.,
Hony. Secy. Simla F. A. S., Simla.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
11, ESPLANADE-ROAD.
STUDIO OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.

WANTED.

FOR the Adjutant's Office, Second Regiment, Second Horse, a thoroughly good WRITER as HEAD CLERK. He must be well up in all the details and routine of an Adjutant's Office, including pay and Musketry returns. He must be prepared to accompany the regiment wherever it may be ordered. Salary to a really competent man Rs. fifty (50) per mensem.

Apply, stating age and with copies of testimonials which will not be returned, to
THE ADJUTANT,
2nd Sind Horse, Jacobabad, Upper Sind.
Jacobabad, 30th June, 1885.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE OF THE ROYAL INDIAN & COLONIAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1886.

PRESIDENT.
THE HONOURABLE F. FORBES ADAM.
MEMBERS.
E. C. K. OLLIVANT, Esquire., C.S.
Major A. B. PORTEMAN.
R. D. MACDONALD.
HAJI KARIM MAHOMED SULEMAN, Esquire.
E. T. LEITH Esquire, L.L.M.
NANABHAI BYRAMJI JIJIBHAI, Esquire.
VRIJBHUKHANDAS ATMARAM, Esquire.
SECRETARY.
J. GRIFFITHS, Esquire.

WITH a view to ensuring an adequate representation of the Arts and Industries of the Bombay Presidency at the Exhibition to be opened in London, in May, 1886, the Committee will be glad to receive contributions of fabrics of all descriptions, jewellery, pottery, wood-carving, metal work, architectural designs and models, paintings, inlaid work, embroideries, &c., &c., &c., in order that the same may be forwarded to London.

The Committee undertake the charge from Bombay to London of all exhibits, and will pay freight, insurance, and expenses incurred in transmitting these to the exhibition.

All articles intended to be returned will be brought back to Bombay at the expense of the Committee.

Articles intended for sale must be marked with price of sale.

Particulars as to the description of articles wanted can be ascertained by application to the Secretary. All articles ready packed may be sent with duplicate lists of the contents of each package to the Secretary, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, and labelled LONDON EXHIBITION.

The name and address of the Exhibitor, the name, description, and price of each article should be sent to the Secretary in a printed form which can be obtained on application. All packages must be delivered at the School of Art not later than the 1st of December, 1885, after which date no articles will be received.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at Byculla, near the Victoria Gardens.

ON THURSDAY, the 6th August next, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order and on account of the concerned, the following very valuable landed property:—

All that piece of leasehold and Government land or ground, together with the bungalow, out-house, stable, &c., standing thereon, situate at Byculla, in the sub-district of Mazagon, near the Victoria Gardens, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 8,511 (eight thousand five hundred and forty-one) square yards, of which 7,591 square yards are freehold ground, and 950 square yards lease-hold ground, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the north by the Victoria Gardens, on or towards the south partly by the Mechanics' Buildings, and partly by the property of Bomanjee Framjee Cama, lately sold to Mr. Pilcher, on or towards the east by the property of the said Bomanjee Framjee Cama, lately sold to Mr. Pilcher, and on the west partly by the Victoria Gardens Tank, and partly by the Parell-road, and which said bungalow is now in the possession and occupation of Mr. Silas E. Sassoon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 13th July, 1885.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE of valuable landed property at Forbes-street, Fort, opposite Messrs. David Sassoon and Co.'s Office.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th July, 1885, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Godavaribai, widow and executrix of the late Will and Testament of Manmohundass Furmanundass, deceased, by virtue of power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage dated the 15th September, 1883, and deed of further charge dated 30th April 1884, and on account and risk of the mortgagor Mr. Dadabhoy Pestonjee Wadia.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the north side of Forbes-street within the Fort in the Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Fort and Colaba, and containing by admeasurement 235 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the north by the stable of Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Co.'s, on or towards the east by the property of Dr. Bezonjee Pestonjee Hensman, on or towards the south by the public road, called the Forbes-street, and on or towards the west by the public street called Rope Walk-lane, and which said property was formerly and are now in the occupation of Messrs. Domingo Vas, and which said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 121, new No. 4971, old survey No. 1499, and new survey No. 9194, and which said messuage is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 6.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned,

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 13th July, 1885.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

10 balas grey shirtings.
10 " dhoties.
8 cases pintas,
5 " white dhoties,
10 " nansooks.
25 cases loaf sugar 45 lbs.
11 boxes ullaged saumar in quarts and pints.
6 " still hock.
10 " Eugene Clicquot champagne.
25 " De Riberon-Fruillade brandy.
1 case electro-plated ware, consisting of tea and coffee services, ice-pitchers, butter pots, &c.
3 rich cut-glass stem 4 light gas chandeliers.
2 " " " 5 " " "
1 " " " 6 " " "
1 " " " 8 " " "
1 rosewood cottage pianoforte, by Kirkman.
1 mahogany miniature billiard table with balls and cues.
1 double barrelled breach-loading central-fire gun.
The property of a deceased gentleman.
1 Level by Troughton and Simms, London, with mahogany case.
1 Level by J. M. Bryson, Edinburgh, with case.
1 compass in case.
On account and at the risk of Abdool Hoosein Esmalljee and Abdoolabhoy Hebtoolla.
100 boxes gonda candles.
On account and at the risk of Abdool Hoosein Abdool Currim.
5 cases 500 lbs. aniline dyes.
By order of Mr. Dajibhoy Dadabhoy and on account of the concerned.

ex s.s. Huzara.

D D B—9 Boxes 17½ doz. pints Gilbey's saumar.
2 " " " "

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome victoria in good order.
1 " pony cart.
1 strong office shigram.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA FIDE SALE.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, opposite Ladies' Gymkhana, the very valuable and handsome carved and plain French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned rosewood cottage pianoforte by Neumeyer, rich table ornaments, real China and Japanese flower vases, first-rate oil paintings and chromo-lithographs, real Persian carpets, a large size ice box with fittings made to order, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of JOHN ADAMS, which shall same comprises rich thin plain glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best electroplated cruet and pickle stands, silver-plated pattern arm and with out arm chairs, handsome large size sideboard with marble top and mirror glass back, dumbwaiters, single and double screens, 3-seated ottoman, conversation and reclining couches, tete-a-tete, a sweet-toned rosewood cottage pianoforte by Neumeyer, piano settee, carved chiffonier, toilet stands, tripod stands with fringe, rattan table and ch irs, hat and umbrella stand, black painted iron bedstead complete, gown and clothes press, chest of drawers, dressing table with dressing glass attached, Vienna chairs, cheval and dressing glasses, a Singer's sewing machine on stand, real China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first rate oil paintings and chromolithographs, real Persian carpets, a large size ice box with fittings made to order, Cumballa and spring mattings, bath, dispensse and cook room furniture, copper utensils, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of well-grown crotons, ferns, roses &c., &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 4 p.m.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST CLASS TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Kassara Bunder—

150 superior first class teak squares, and at Mazagon Darookhana—

75 tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes.

In lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT BULLOCKS AND PONY.

Under instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer Presidency, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public auction at the Commissariat Stores, Town Barracks, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at 2 p.m.

2 Government Bullocks.
1 Pony.

AUCTION SALE OF THE S. S. NEDERLAND EN ORANGE.

On SATURDAY, the 18th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed by Messrs. Volkart Brothers to sell by Public Auction, by order of Mr. J. Steiner, Consul for the Netherlands, at the request of Captain A. B. Wieriksz and on account of the concerned—

The steamship Nederland en Oranje, registered tonnage gross 2,305 tons, net 1,514 tons, with her engines, masts, sails, yards, boats, &c., as she lies off Mazagon Bunder.

The vessel was built at Amsterdam in 1883, and was launched in December of the same year, and is fitted with 210 horsepower engines. She can be inspected by the intending purchasers daily at any time between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m.

The inventory of stores is ready, and can be seen at the office of the Auctioneers.

The sale will take place at the rooms of the Auctioneers in Marine-street, Fort, Bombay.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 13th July, 1885.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS:
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

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MENTHODYNE.

CURES AT ONCE BY OUTWARD APPLICATION.

Most invaluable for nervous headaches caused by overwork and study. To be simply rubbed over the affected part, or amongst the roots of the Hair.

Per bottle As. 12 and Re. 1-4.

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL 63,200,000
RESERVE FUND 4800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

M. BLUM, Acting Manager.
Rampart Row W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED),
CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£22,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the AGRA Bank, Limited.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... $7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND ..... $4,400,000.
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS ..... $ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $7,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—A. P. McEWEN, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Hon. F. D. SASSOON.

K. D. Bottomley, Esq. | H. Hoppius, Esq.
H. L. Dalrymple, Esq. | Hon. W. Keswick.
W. H. Forbes, Esq. | A. McIver, Esq.
M. Grote, Esq. | M. E. Sassoon, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—The Hon. THOMAS JACKSON.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

G. R. JOHNSTON,
Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay
September 15, 1884

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

BACK BAY BATHS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this Company will be held at the Baths at 5-30 p.m., on FRIDAY next, the 17th instant.
By order of the Board of Honorary Directors,
WILLIAM GREAVES,
Honorary Secretary.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR:

ONE new open Victoria, suitable, for one or two horses, built by HOOPER, of London, and arrived per s.s. Kerbela.

One new circular-fronted and roomy BROUGHAM with hind quarter-side lights, venetian blinds, &c., by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury, and arrived per s.s. Kaggra.

Besides these there are two new light English Dog-carts and several second-hand LANDAUS, BROUGHAM, BAROUCHES, and VICTORIAS.

Apply to

TO BE LET.

Several furnished BUNGALOWS at Malabar Hill, Breach Candy and other suitable localities, at moderate rents.

FOR SALE.

A pair of handsome Grey Arab horses, height nearly 15 hands, age 5 years, and are well broken to harness.

Also a chestnut riding horse, height 14-2½, weight-carrier—good actions and suitable as a charger.

TO LET, on HIRE, during the monsoon, Broughams for one or pair of horses.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

NOTICE.

THE TENDERS for ABKARI FARMS received by the undersigned on the 25th ultimo NOT having been ACCEPTED by the Commissioner of Abkari, fresh tenders are hereby invited for the undermentioned Abkari farms of the Kolaba District for the period of one year commencing from 1st August, 1885:

(1) Exclusive privilege of retailing toddy and of manufacturing toddy spirit from cocoanut and brab juice, and of retailing toddy spirit and mowra spirit in the Bazayat villages of the Alibag taluka.

(2) Exclusive privilege of retailing mowra spirit in the Alibag (exclusive of Bagayat villages), Pen (including Nagotna) Sudhagad, Roha, Mangaon, and Mahad talukas.

2. Tenders may be made for the farm of a single taluka or groups of talukas, the farms advertised for which are of similar character. Each tender shall specify the minimum yearly revenue which the tenderer will guarantee to Government if the farm tendered for is given to him and be enclosed in a cover superscribed with the words "Tender for the Abkari farm of——." It should be sent accompanied by a deposit or Rs. 1,000 in cash (in token of the good faith of the tenderer) to the undersigned so as to reach him at Alibag on or before 12 o'clock noon (Madras time) of the 18th July, 1885.

3. The final decision will rest with the Commissioner of Abkari. The person whose tender is accepted shall within one week after the communication to him of the Commissioner's decision, deposit with the undersigned a sum in cash or Government securities which with the deposit of Rs. 1,000 made at the time of the tender, will be equal to one tenth of the annual revenue which the tenderer has offered to guarantee, and shall execute on a stamped paper of proper value to be paid for by him, an agreement binding himself to confirm to the conditions of the license to be issued to him. If he fails to do so the deposit already made will be forfeited, the Commissioner's decision will be cancelled, and the Commissioner will come to a new decision on the tenders already received, or call for further tenders or dispose of the farm in some other way.

4. In the event of no tender being considered worthy of acceptance the farms will be put up to auction at the time and place specified and the highest bid submitted to the Commissioner pending receipt of whose orders the bidders will be considered bound by their offers.

5. Statement showing spirit consumption during the current year is given below.

Taluka.	Mhowra Spirit. 25° W. P.		60° U. P.		Toddy Spirit. 25° W.P.		60° U. P.	
	G	P D	G	P D	G	P D	G	P D
ALIBAG BAGAYAT. Actuals for ten months	3183	2 ..	19160	7 ..	6	4 ..	19400	5 4
Estimated figures for the year	3819	7 ..	23333	.. ..	6	4 ..	23280	6 4
ALIBAG KHARAPAT. Actuals for ten months	7067	.. ..	..	.. ..	..	.. ..	..	.. ..
Estimated figures for the year	8480	3 ..	..	.. ..	..	.. ..	..	.. ..
PEN AND PETA NAGOTNA. Actuals for ten months	17868	5 ..	2195	.. ..	..	.. ..	..	.. ..
Estimated figures for the year	21442	3 ..	2634	4 ..	..	.. ..	..	.. ..
ROHA. Actuals for ten months	2632	6 ..	2611	7 4	..	.. ..	..	.. ..
Estimated figures for the year	3159	2 ..	3134	2 4	..	.. ..	..	.. ..
MANGAON. Actuals for ten months	1910	4 ..	6	.. ..	..	.. ..	..	.. ..
Estimated figures for the year	2292	4 ..	6	.. ..	..	.. ..	..	.. ..
MAHAD. Actuals for ten months	2051	7 ..	..	.. ..	..	.. ..	..	.. ..
Estimated figures for the year	2463	6 ..	..	.. ..	..	.. ..	..	.. ..
SUDHAGAD. Actuals for ten months	1871	6 ..	..	.. ..	..	.. ..	..	.. ..
Estimated figures for the year	2249	5 ..	..	.. ..	..	.. ..	..	.. ..

Alibag, 7th July, 1885.
W. F. SINCLAIR,
Acting Collector, Colaba.

"ROUGH ON RATS."
CLEARS out Rats, Mice, Roaches, Flies, Ants, Beetles, Insects, Skunks, Chipmunks, Gophers.—Druggists.
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

NOTICES.

TO BE LET, from 1st August next, the entire HOUSE now in the occupation of Messrs. Peel, Cassels and Co., the upper floor being very spacious and lofty, admirably suited for a lawyer's or merchant's office. The ground floor is also suitable for a Dubash's office or a Bar and Billiard rooms, or as piece-goods godowns, being very dry and lofty. The whole House to be re-painted and re-coloured, and will be put in thorough order. For rent and other particulars apply to

2, Hornby-row, Fort. P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

NOTICE.—No. 2816.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in the I. G. Dockyard, on MONDAY the 13th instant, a quantity of STORES returned from the Hired Transports of the Egyptian Expedition, consisting of Iron Tanks, Fittings, Slings and Hay nets, &c.

Terms of sale and for further particulars apply to the Marine Storekeeper.

J. HEXT,
Director of the Indian Marine.
I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 8th July 1885.

MUNICIPAL SANITARY WORKS LOAN.

UNDER authority from the Government of India, the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay hereby notifies that, on behalf of the Municipal Corporation, he is PREPARED TO RECEIVE TENDERS up to noon on Saturday, the 18th July, 1885, for a LOAN OF 34 LAKHS on the Security of the General Revenue of the Bombay Municipality, subject to any prior charge in respect of balances of previous Loans not yet fully paid off.

2. Debentures for Rupees 500 each (form of which is as under) will be issued, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

3. The period of repayment of the Loan is 40 years, but it will be at the option of Tenderers to intimate at the time of tendering whether they desire the principal paid off by half-yearly instalments of such amounts as will liquidate the Loan at the expiration of that period. In the case of tenders in which no intimation to the above effect is given, it will be assumed that it is desired that the interest only shall be paid half-yearly, in which case a sufficient sum will be set aside half-yearly, and invested in such manner as may be authorised by the law for the time being in force, to provide for the repayment of the whole of the principal at the expiration of the said period of 40 years.

4. Preference will be given to Tenderers for the whole Loan, who may be willing to accept annual payments of fixed amounts in reduction of the principal debt.

5. Subscriptions will be received and Scrip Receipts for Instalments will be granted by the Bank of Bombay. Debentures will be issued in exchange for such Scrip Receipts as soon as possible after all the instalments have been paid.

6. Subject to the aforesaid limit of 34 lakhs, Tenders may be for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500.

7. Each Tender must be addressed in the form annexed to this Notification, and enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed, "Tender for Municipal Sanitary Works Loans." The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or Tenders.

8. The amount of any accepted Tender or Tenders must

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Exhibition Meeting, Chamber of Commerce.
Lecture, Y. C. A., 8-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 11th:—Westbourne (s), from London; Malda (s), Calcutta; Mankesaloo (s), Newport; Brenda (s), Borosel; Atrato (s), Cardiff; Euphrates (s), Kurrachee; and Adria (s), Jeddah.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 11th:—Nepaul (s), for Colombo and Shang i; and Novasa (s), Calcutta. Yesterday:—Kt. of St. George (s), Havre; and Teddington (s), Moulmein.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Victoria and s.s. Westbourne entered, and the s.s. Nepaul left, the dock on Saturday.

GAMBLERS.—Jetha Bapoo and five others were on Saturday charged, at the instance of Inspector Dillon, before Mr. P. Ryan with gaming with cards and money in a public place at Dhobie Talao on the night previous. Accused No. 1 and two others were fined Rs. 5 each, and the rest Rs. 2 each.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Bhicca Kooshal, a shop-keeper, was on Saturday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of driving his vehicle, a mail-phaeton, at New Hanooman-lane, on Friday, in a rash and negligent manner, and thereby damaging a Municipal lamp post. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was fined Rs. 10.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Gopal Appa, aged 40 years. Deceased was a muccadum of mill labourers employed at the Dinshaw Manockjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Mill, Tardeo. He was described as an habitual drunkard. At 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon he was removed to the hospital by his wife and relatives, suffering from the effects of opium, and he died at 1 o'clock on Saturday morning. The verdict was that the deceased had committed suicide.

ABANDONING AN INFANT.—The adjourned inquest was resumed on Saturday by the Coroner (Dr. Blaney) at his bungalow, Clare-road, Byculla, into the circumstances connected with the death of a newly born female child who was found alive on Tuesday morning in a sweepers gully at 4, Marine-lane, Dhobie Talao. Dr. J. P. Potter, the acting surgeon to the Coroner, said he had come to the conclusion that death resulted from convulsions accelerated by the weak condition of the child. This weak condition was due to inability to take food. There was no evidence that death was due to neglect, but if the child was placed in a sweeper's passage naked, that would prejudice its change of living. On Thursday he was taken by the police to 4th Marine-lane to house No. 15, and there he saw a Parsee woman on the ground floor, whose name the police told him in her presence was Jayjee. She had been recently confined of a child. The inquest was then adjourned for further inquiry.

WANT OF RAIN IN THE DECCAN.—The want of rain is felt very severely just now throughout the Deccan. In Poona the amount gauged up to the end of June was 6·37 inches, which is rather more than last year. This fact is accounted for, however, by the exceptionally heavy and unseasonable rains which fell at the end of May. The rainfall in three previous years was: 1882, up to June 19, 15·90 inches; 1883, to June 30, 9·91 inches; 1884, June 25, 3·26 inches, an exceptionally low figure. If the rain does not come down soon in good earnest, it is to be feared that many districts in this part of the country will be family-stricken this year.—*Poona Observer.*

ALLEGED PERJURY IN A HIGH COURT SUIT.

At the Fort Police Court, on Saturday, Chrishna Arjoon was charged before Mr. Cooper with having given false evidence in High Court suit No. 89 of 1885. The prosecution was sanctioned on the 18th June by Mr. Justice Pinhey, who had heard the case. The suit was brought against the present complainant, Pandnumath Luximon and his father to set aside a certain assignment dated March 15, 1883. This assignment the plaintiff had alleged was obtained by fraud and misrepresentation, and without payment of any consideration. The assignment related to certain property which the present accused, Arjoon, had agreed to purchase from Malhar Chimnajee Apte. Mr. Pheroshah Mehta prosecuted, and Mr. Skipsey defended the accused. Mr. Mehta opened the case by putting in the sanction of the prosecution by the High Court, and calling Vanayek Harichand, the clerk who took notes of the evidence in the case as given by the plaintiff. Witness said that while the plaintiff was being cross-examined he threw up the case, and allowed a decree to be passed against him, with costs. After some evidence was taken, further hearing was adjourned.

THE LOSS OF THE COPELAND ISLE.

MR. C. P. COOPER, as president of the marine court of inquiry held to investigate the circumstances attending the loss of the Copeland Isle off Coompta, delivered judgment on Saturday at the Fort Police Court.

After reviewing the evidence, Mr. Cooper said: The court is of opinion that the foundering of the Copeland Isle at sea on the 10th June last in about latitude 12° 50" N. and longitude 73° 37" E. was due to the stress of weather the ship had encountered on her voyage from Rangoon towards Bombay,—especially the weather encountered from the 6th to the 10th June, the day on which she was abandoned. The court considers the ship had been carefully overhauled and had received extensive repairs before leaving Rangoon, and was well found in sails and running gear; that she was not overloaded; and that she had a sufficient crew for the voyage. She appears, however, to have been very insufficiently provided with oil, beef, and biscuits; and Captain Fergusson ought to have seen that these stores were in sufficient quantities, and ought not to have trusted implicitly to others to see after them. There were no proper charts for navigating the ship along the western coast of India or in the Indian Ocean, and no sailing directions, or book of lights for that part of the voyage. It was the duty of Captain Fergusson, before leaving Rangoon and proceeding on his voyage, to have seen that he had proper charts, sailing directions and books of lights on board. He has laid himself open to very grave censure for his neglect of duty in this respect. As such neglect of duty did not cause or contribute to the loss of the ship, the court has no power to deal with his certificate. The court, however, must consider Captain Fergusson deserving of much credit for the seaman-like manner in which he behaved up to the time of, and after the abandonment of the ship.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

Mr R Dobbie, Fizi
a Mrs Lee
a Mr Jo Fletcher
a Mr A L Bowen
a Mr Fraser
a Lieut W A Watson, C I Horse
a Mr Horsley, CS, Broach
a Mr. W. Woodward, CS, Nasick
a Mr Geo P Spooner, Nagpore
a Mr F Rideout, M S C
Col Forbes, England
a Lieut Millard, Nasseerabad
a Major and Mrs Forbes
a Capt Baugh, Nasick
Mr J W Palmer, Bombay
a Mr A Keene, Patiala
a Mr J W Darwood, Calcutta
a Mr and Mrs Beamaa Kathiawar
Capt Rowland Jones, s s Europa
Mr and Mrs Pack, Europe
Mr and Mrs M Kennedy
Mr and Mrs Kugelman, Calcutta
a Colonel and Mrs Fellows
Mr L A Bachelder, U S A, Boston
Mr P Place, Bombay
Miss Nixon, England
Mr Heimann, Calcutta
Mr F A Innes Noad, Bombay
Mr Collingwood, Bombay
Mr Thomas Wilson, Bombay
Col Woolridge, Bombay
Mr J G Thomson, Bombay
Mr K Minors, Bombay
Mr A Fleming, Bombay
Mr Durahum, Bombay
Mr William Morris, Bombay
Mr A Goertz, Bombay
Mr S Orner, Paris
Mr Charles Brown, Bombay
Mr John Greenwood, Bombay
Mr Martin Cohen, Bombay

Residents left during week marked (a) thus

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

WEEKLY memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council bills:—

Amount to be remitted during 1883-86, including the undrawn balance of 1881-85 £ 26,100	13,810,100
Remitted from 1st April to 4th July, 1885	1,668,600
Balance to be remitted from 5th July, 1885, to 31st March, 1886	12,141,500

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, July 10.

Means of observations at 4 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·722
Temperature of the Air	87·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·9
Dew Point	76·2
Relative humidity of Air	·812
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=3)	7·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	89·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	79·0
General Direction of Wind	W. WNW. W.WSW
Movement of wind in 24 hours	293
Fall of Rain	0·41
Total fall during month	3·67
" year	8·89

* From midnight to midnight.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore to every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," Sold by Chemist and Perfumers every where at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co. Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

SHIPWRECKED SEAMEN RELIEF FUND.

CAPTAIN HENRY MORLAND begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of contributions from the following gentlemen on account of the above fund:—

Name of Contributor.	Copeland Isle.	Seraglio.	Spoke Hall.	General.	Total amount.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Amount already acknowledged	..	710	905-4	6,589-4-1	8,204-4-5
c/—?	..	..	..	50	50
Through the Rev G Gothard, MA, Chaplain Ahmednuggur	50	50	50	...	150
H E Winter, Esq	..	..	..	10	10
M H Scott, Esq	..	..	..	10	10
Filgate, Esq	..	..	..	10	10
A S George, Esq	..	..	..	10	10
C H Jopp, Esq	..	..	..	10	10
C B Winchester, Esq	..	..	..	10	10
A F Woodhen, Esq	..	..	..	10	10
G H Hampton, Esq	..	..	..	10	10
H L Holland, Esq	..	..	..	5	5
A Dalzell, Esq	..	..	..	10	10
C King, Esq	..	..	..	5	5
C Lord, Esq	..	..	..	5	5
E Brown, Esq	..	..	..	5	5
W S Harvey, Esq	..	..	..	10	10
T M F T	..	..	..	10	10
C B	..	..	..	5	5
J J H	..	..	..	5	5
H O F	..	..	..	5	5
A C L	..	..	..	5	5
B N	..	..	..	5	5
Rev G Gothard, MA	..	..	..	5	5
Through Col J H Drummond, Member of Church Committee, Satara					
Collection in Satara Station Church	..	..	..	40	40
Donation by W H Crowe, Esq	..	..	..	10	10
From Kirkee and Sholapur per Rev P H Le Feuvre, SA Chaplain	..	..	..	93	93
A Zoroastrian through K M Sproff, Esq	...	..	..	2	2
Dr R Manser, through the *Times of India*	..	..	..	15	15
Col Muir, Political Agent, Tonk	..	..	..	5	5
Through the Manager, *Bombay Gazette*—					
N S Wadia, Esq	..	..	..	10	10
D H Wadia, Esq	..	..	3	...	3
Dinshaw Bomanjee Bhownugger, Esq	..	..	10	...	10
Do Do	..	..	...	10	10
H V R (through the *Times of India*)	..	..	..	25	25
Messrs B and A Hormasjee	..	..	..	50	50
J H Grant, Esq, CS	..	..	..	25	25
Received through Mr C Lauder—					
N Hebilikar, Esq	..	..	..	5	5
Luckmidas, Esq	..	..	..	5	5
A Friend	..	..	..	5	5
Dr Pereira	..	..	..	10	10
H Kennedy, Esq	..	5	..	...	5
A friend	..	5	..	...	5
R P	..	5	..	...	5
A A Mora... Esq	..	..	5	...	5
Total.....Rs.	50	775	973-4	7,099-4-1	8,897-4-5

PROFESSOR SELBY ON THE STUDY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.

THE following proposal was recently laid before the Fellows of Deccan College by Principal Selby:—"I shall be glad if you will read and consider the following proposals. I think that it is very desirable that your present Reading Club should be extended and developed into a Students' Library. The grant made by the Government to the College Library is so small that it barely suffices to provide the books which are absolutely necessary for purposes of study. On the other hand, students cannot, as a rule, afford to buy books for themselves. The consequence is that students go away from the College, knowing nothing of the lighter literature of England; they have no entertaining books for the intervals between hours of serious study; and they have no opportunity of discussing, or even of seeing, the more remarkable books which are published from time to time, and which interest or agitate the educated society of England. It is to supply these defects that I should like to see a Students' Library constituted. I shall be glad if you will talk the matter over among yourselves, and consult some of the more influential among the students. When you have formed an opinion, I shall be glad to meet you and discuss the matter personally with you. In order to give the thing a fair start, if Rs. 150 can be collected from the members of the College I will give another hundred. This would provide the nucleus of a library. If the idea is favourably entertained by the students, we might have a general meeting in the Library Hall, and I will give whatever assistance I can in putting the matter on a satisfactory footing and providing for its permanent maintenance. If the project is to succeed, it is all important that the students should interest themselves in it. Anything of this sort if started by order is sure to fail. I think that the possession of such a library would be a benefit to the men and a credit to the College. The Union Library, entirely managed by undergraduates, is one of the glories of Oxford, and I do not see why we should not aspire to something of the same sort here."

This proposal was freely discussed and heartily welcomed by the young men of the College, and at their request Professor Selby then addressed a meeting consisting of professors, fellows, students, and ex-students of the College. He said:—I wish to put before you a proposal for the extension and development of your present reading-room into a Students' Library. You are aware that Government can only afford to make a small allowance for the maintenance of our College Library—an allowance which is barely sufficient to provide the books which are absolutely required for your College studies. You are in this way enabled to study the serious literature of England, and to make yourself acquainted with the best thoughts of English men upon historical, philosophical, and scientific subjects. But I am very anxious that you should also have opportunities of studying the lighter literature of England, by which I mean our letters, diaries, biographies, novels, poems, the essays of our humourists, and the lighter forms of poetry. I wish the Students' Library, the formation of which I am now proposing to you, to contain books of this kind. I wish to show that the study of this literature will be both entertaining and profitable to you; and if so I entreat you to help me in carrying out my scheme. For you know that your reading must for the most part be done in college. I am afraid that in after-life the majority of you will have but small means of purchasing or getting access to books. In the first place, a study of the books that I have mentioned will help you even in your university examinations. Without a knowledge of the light literature of an age, a knowledge of the history of the age is impossible. For by historical knowledge I don't understand merely a knowledge of events and of the order in which they happened, of the succession of kings and dynasties, or of the successes and reverses of generals. A man knows the history of an age when he has as vivid a conception of the actors and of the scenes amid which they moved as he has of the world in which he himself lives. The personages of history should be to you real living persons, not mere dummies with English names. I will illustrate my meaning by an example. After reading of James I. in a history, take up Scott's "Fortunes of Nigel." Then you are carried back into the sixteenth century. You see the men of those days—the clothes they wore, the houses they lived in. You walk in the streets and look into the shops. You see how the men travelled, what language they spoke, on what terms men of different rank met—in fact all the thousand and one details that go to make up life. What the "Fortunes of Nigel" does for the reign of James, the "Talisman" will do for the age of chivalry, and "Kenilworth" for the days of Elizabeth. Macaulay attributes his success in vivid delineation to his power of reconstructing the past in imagination. If your minds were saturated, as his was, with the lighter literature of England, you would be astonished to find how his history teems with allusions to it, and how his descriptions are built upon it. It is equally necessary for those of you who want to study our philosophy to study our literature too. You can't understand a man's reflections upon serious subjects unless you know the circumstances which determine his modes of thinking, and the grooves in which his thoughts habitually run. To appreciate a man's speculation you must know how he approaches the subject, and be able to put yourself at his point of view. This appreciation of national character, if not acquired by personal experience, can only be got by a study of the national literature. In our lighter literature, you see, if I may use a simple expression, the Englishman at home. In the novel you see how he lives, in the letters what he thinks and what his interests are, and in the diaries what he does. Horace talking of the writings of an old Roman says that in them the man's whole life has spread out as in a picture. In the literature which I am inviting you to study, you get a picture of the life of the English. Independently of all considerations of utility I wish to remind you of the great intrinsic value of English literature. In my opinion it is the finest body of literature in the world. Other nations may excel in particular departments, but taking it as a whole, looking to its comprehensiveness and the variety of types which it comprises, I don't think that it has ever been beaten. At any rate it is the only literature which is open to you, and that it is deserving of study certainly does not admit of question. I wish particularly to call your attention to the number of books that it contains which are at once entertaining and instructive, which amuse at the same time that they teach. I am quite aware that in your reading-room, as it is at present constituted, you have many advantages. You have many daily papers, and you have some good magazines. You know what a stimulus has in late years been given by education in England to literary and scientific curiosity. The result has been an almost universal demand for the best information on all subjects of current interest. This want is supplied by such magazines as the *Nineteenth Century* and the *Fortnightly*, both of which are upon your table. As students of politics you have a great advantage in having access to *Macmillan's Magazine*, which regularly gives you as good a review as can be written of the events of the month, and the lesson which they teach. It is written by John Morley, a man deeply read in the literature of politics, and also, as a member of Parliament, conversant with the practical business of legislation. But there are other wants which the proposed Students' Library is intended to supply. The magazines deal almost entirely with the present, and they are naturally not written with the view of instructing foreigners upon the social life of England. For a thorough appreciation of English people and English life, as it is and has been, you must go to English literature. From a study of it I can promise you much pleasure. You will not only get immediate amusement and information, but you will store your minds with matter for reflection in future years. You will also acquire canons of taste and literary criticism which will guide and inform your choice if ever you should have opportunities of forming private libraries, however, small, for yourselves. You remember that Dr. Johnson says that the reading of many books forces a man to be a critic. But if this library is to succeed it must be in the main started and managed by yourselves. It is intended for your benefit, and if you don't think that it is for your benefit, you had better say so, and we will let the scheme drop. It would serve no purpose to oblige you to start it or maintain it. The library cannot succeed unless you start it with enthusiasm, and show a persistent interest in the maintenance of it. All that I shall do in the way of compulsion is this. At present you are obliged to pay to the reading-room twelve annas yearly. If you approve of the formation of a Students' Library, I shall raise that compulsory subscription to a rupee. I do not think you can complain of this. If the object is a worthy one, four annas a year is not much to pay for it. I find that this additional subscription added to the yearly surplus which we now have would give us Rs. 150 a year. With this sum we could keep up a small but constant supply of books. It would be our object always to secure any book which for the time was interesting and agitating the educated society of Europe. Such a book, for instance, was Mark Pattison's autobiography. At present you never see, probably never hear of such books. It is very desirable that you should have an opportunity of reading and discussing them. As to starting the library I have to make the following proposal. If you will subscribe Rs. 150 among yourselves I will give you another hundred. With these Rs. 250 we can immediately buy some books, which will make at least the nucleus of a library. I do not propose to go further into details to-day. I wanted merely to put the scheme before you, and to describe in general terms the objects of it and its chances of success. I shall now have a subscription list circulated, and I shall judge of your opinions by the presence or absence of your names from that list. If I find that a very large majority of you unite to subscribe the sum that I require, I shall call you together another day, when practical proposals regarding details will be put before you for consideration. Before I sit down I repeat that I believe the library would be a great boon to yourselves, and therefore I earnestly entreat you to give the matter most careful consideration. If any student now, without going into details as to arrangement, has any general suggestion to make, or anything to offer in the way of criticism, I hope that he will come forward.

Mr. S. G. Parchure, senior student, assured the Principal in behalf of the students that the proposal laid by him before them was heartily approved of, and that no pains would be spared by them in its furtherance. He concluded by conveying to the worthy Principal an expression of heartfelt gratitude for his assiduous attention to the interests of his students.

Professor Pathack gave great credit to Professor Selby for having started such a useful scheme, and expressed the full concurrence of the other professors in the measure, promising on their behalf all possible assistance.

With much cheering for Professor Selby, the meeting broke up.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

RAILWAY PASSENGERS.

THE late affair at the Surat station seems to have given an incentive to the vernacular papers to fish up instances of supposed irregularities on the part of railway authorities. Here is the *Hittechu* of Ahmedabad:—Within three months beginning from April last four instances of irregularity on the part of railway officials have occurred. On the 23rd of April Bhomanand Swami was forced out of a first-class carriage by a European civilian. It is stated that the railway authorities are trying to hush up the matter. The plea for the offence is that there was no room in the first-class carriage. This cannot, however, be true, as the Swami had taken his seat in the carriage at Patdi; but he was removed from his carriage to make room for a European who wanted to get in at the Charoli station. A few days ago an aged Parsee lady was travelling from Surat to Ahmedabad with a first-class return ticket. She had taken her seat in a first-class carriage, when a European came up. The lady was [illegible] Broach, where, the European having got down, the lady was reinstalled in her old seat in the first class. We quote these instances for the information of Government.

MANUFACTURE OF PAPER IN INDIA.

THE *Rast Goftar* hears that Mr. Nowrojee Pudamjee, who has gone to England on behalf of the Deccan Paper Manufacturing Company, has sent a telegram to the effect that he has given the contract for paper-making machinery on the latest principles. Some quantities of Indian grass and plants have been sent to Mr. Pudamjee from here with a view to their being experimented upon.

COLLAPSE OF THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

THE work over which our whole city had gone into ecstacies about eighteen months ago, and for which all the well-known citizens of Bombay had guaranteed amounts beyond their means, the work on the strength of which rents had gone up has been allowed to be strewn in the mire in the shape of a Government Resolution. In refusing to give the necessary guarantee we think the Government have shown unnecessary timidity. It has been accepted from the beginning that the guarantors will have scarcely to pay anything. The result therefore is very painful. It is a black spot on the fair fame of Bombay. It does discredit to the commercial integrity of the city. It is a loss to the whole of India. The principal blame of this failure should be laid at the door of the London Exhibition, for which the Bombay Exhibition has been sacrificed.—*Rast Goftar.*

A CURIOUS ORDER.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Kaisar-i-Hind* writes:—A few days ago, as I was going along the Grant-road Bridge near Mr. Nusserwanjee Petit's bungalow, I observed a policeman searching all the poor men passing by the road. It was about half-past eleven at night. I asked the policeman what he meant by this. He replied that he had received orders from his "sahebs" to search all poor men, that any theft committed at Malabar Hill might be detected. Why, a clever thief can now avoid detection by going in a carriage!

HIGH COURT—JULY 13.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

To vary Commissioner's report and for further direction and costs.

877-70—Crawford and B—Mithibai and others vs. Limji N. Ramanadi and anors—Tobin and R., and Crasicie, L. and D.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

Undefended New Long Cause.

191-85—Macfarlane and E—George Das Merces vs. Jugmandas Khaladas and others.

To speak to the minutes of Decree.

276-83—Ardesir and H—Nanabhoy Burjorjee Vacha vs. Horsmanji and anors—Vacha and others—Nanu and H., P. K., and Hore. C. and B.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

124-85—Macfarlane and E—Moosa Abdul Latiff and another vs. Narsingdas Bhoottanchund and others—Jefferson B and D—Part heard.

159-85—Jefferson B and D—Ranjee Satiba vs Potoobai and others—Anderson G.

110-85—Tobin and R—Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy vs. Cazbai—Tyabji and D.

182-85—Thakurdas and D—Dewjee Vassonjee vs Nursey Govindjee and others—Hore, C and B.

209-83—Little, S. F and N—Kanji Mulji vs Gopall Purshotum Mooljee & Co.

216-83—Mulji B E—Gopaldas Purshotumdas and others vs Canji Mulji and another—Little, S. F. and N.

268-83—Mulji B E—Gopalji Purshotum and others vs Canji Mulji—Little S F and N.

15-83—E Wilkin—Ramchunder Rajina vs Ramchunder Atmaram and others.

372-81—Hore, C and B—Esmail Haji Oosman vs Haji Mahomed Haji Oosman and others—Jefferson, B and D, and Macfarlane and E.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

304-83—Macfarlane and E—Mahomed Seedick Hajee Abdulla Rahim vs Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdoola and others—Jefferson, B and D—Payne, G and S—Part heard.

349-84—Jefferson, B and D—Hajee Abdoola Hajee Ahmed Satar vs Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdoola and others—Payne G and S.

251-81—Payne, G and S—Hassumbhoy Visram and others vs A M Pope and others—Hore C and B.

172-84—Thackeredas and D—Lalladhur Jairam vs Chatoorbhooz Pursotum—Crawford and B.

176-84—Little, S. F and N—Hajee Mahomed Hajee Esmail Seedick and others—Payne, G&S.

158-84—Balkrishna and B—(for pauper) H A Bhagubai *alias* Baijabai vs. Vishnu Mooktajee—M H Khan.

53-81—Jefferson—B and D—Ramji Settiba vs. Rahimtoola Bhaijibhai—Macfarlane and E.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL.—In Throat Diseases its efficacy is unequalled. Sir G. Duncan Gibb, Bart., M.D., Physician to the Westminster Hospital, writes:—"The value of Dr. de Jongh's Cod-Liver Oil as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails." Sold only in capsuled Imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole consignees: Ansar, Harford, and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

BENGAL.

THE OCTROI QUESTION IN CALCUTTA.—The report of the committee appointed to consider the proposal to introduce an octroi into Calcutta is published in yesterday's *Calcutta Gazette*, along with a brief resolution in which the Lieutenant-Governor announces that he thinks it will be convenient to postpone his final decision on the points involved until he can deal with the question of the amalgamation of the town and suburbs under one system of Municipal Government. Apart from the reason given, it is scarcely surprising that his honour should find it convenient to postpone his decision on the proceedings of a committee the space occupied by whose "recommendations" is equalled by that devoted to the dissents,—dissents, moreover, to which every member of the committee, subscribes on some ground or other. Absolutely the only proposal for additional taxation on which there was an unanimity of opinion was the suggestion that a fee of 2 annas should be levied upon every case of petroleum brought into the town for consumption. This tax, it is estimated, would produce Rs. 84,000 a year in the town, and Rs. 10,000 in the suburbs. One of the proposals which met with the least support was that the license fees for exercising trades, professions, and callings in Calcutta should be doubled.—*Indian Daily News.*

A GLASS BEDSTEAD.—The beautiful glass bedstead which was exhibited by Messrs. Osler and Co. at the Calcutta Exhibition, and purchased for the King of Burma, seems to have raised a desire in the mind of another native millionaire in this country to become possessed of a similarly beautiful article. There is at present on view at Messrs. Osler and Co.'s showrooms, in Old Court House Street, the latest specimen of a work of art in the manufacture of glass beds, which has been completed by the firm at their manufactory in Birmingham, sent out in separate pieces to this country, and now put together to enable the public to judge of its beauty by a visit to their showrooms. Whilst following to a great extent the pattern of the bed in the Exhibition, several improvements have been introduced in the present bed, which give it a more effective appearance by the introduction of ruby glass in several places, helping by its contrast to display the beautiful work of the purer crystal. The legs and pillars which carry the canopy, the head rail, and foot rail, are all of solid glass, of faultless brilliancy, most richly cut, and ingeniously fitted together without the aid of any metal supporters which ensures the brilliancy of the pure crystal being shown to the best advantage. The canopy is surrounded with ruby colour velvet hangings, ornamented with crosses and bosses in silver glass, and surmounted by stars and crescents placed alternately, the four corners being finished off with terminals of ruby and cut glass. Of course no bed is complete without a mattress and pillows, which in this case are made of silk ruby-coloured velvet.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

THE REV. DR. POPE AT OXFORD.—His large circle of friends in this country will be pleased to hear that the Rev. J. A. Pope, D.D., formerly of Bangalore, has been appointed Professor of Tamil and Telugu at the Oxford University. Among the competitors were two members of the Madras Civil Service, Messrs. Wigram and Frazer, and the Rev. J. Thomas, a missionary of the Church Missionary Society. Dr. Pope's numerous writings in the Vernaculars and his extensive and intimate knowledge of the Tamil and Telugu classics secured for him the appointment. This may be said to be the fulfilment of the dream of his life.—*Madras Mail.*

THE PONDICHERRY SEPOYS.—The Commandant of the French Sepoys Battalion at Pondicherry, finding that numbers of his men were generally in a semi-state of inebriety for two or three days following each pay day (twice a month) circulated a notice to the effect that upon all occasions when pay was distributed the men off duty were to hold themselves in readiness for any sudden call, and that any delay in responding to the summons or irregularity in their condition, would be punished with fine and confinement in the barracks. On the 1st instant the sepoys received their pay as usual, and of course expected to be called out some time during the day, but no summons came; the men mean while postponing their customary carouse. This state of things continued up to Sunday afternoon, the 5th, when no thoughts of a special call to duty were entertained and gradually the men began to make up for lost time until suddenly at about 6 o'oclock in the evening, the bugle sounded the call throughout the town, and the off duty men had to proceed to head-quarters to undergo an inspection by the Commanding Officer.—*Mail.*

AN AMERICAN VIEW OF LORD DUFFERIN.

Dr. H. M. FIELD, in a series of papers entitled "Glimpses of the East," gives the following account of our present Viceroy when British ambassador at Constantinople:

That evening I was to dine at the English Embassy, and as I came through the [illegible] Viceroy [illegible] thinking it was perhaps the guard giving me some direction, when whom should I see but Lord Dufferin running up the walk, like a school-boy, to overtake me. There is something very charming in this light-hearted gayety of manner when it is connected with real strength. It is said that when he first came to Constantinople, the Turks could not quite take the measure of him, as he had not the grave and solemn air which sometimes passes for wisdom. They could not understand how one who was so fond of sports and all manly exercises, could be a great statesman. But they soon found that, when it came to serious business, he was a match for them all.

In all European capitals "the Embassy" is the social centre for the people of the country it represents. The English Embassy in Constantinople naturally attracts Englishmen of note who are in the East. Although this was not a grand State dinner, there were several present whose names are well known on the other side of the Atlantic. American readers are familiar with the admirable work on Russia by Mr. Mackenzie Wallace, and it was very pleasant to meet the author, and to learn from him what progress is being made in which he has lived and of which he has written. He was now the correspondent of the *Times*, and had very positive ideas of the way things were going in Turkey, which I leave him to express in his own language. Here too were Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Oliphant, whom I had last met at dinner at Mr. Bryant's in New York. Mr. Oliphant, though an Englishman, and once a Member of Parliament, is a citizen of the world. He has lived in the Eastern and the Western Hemispheres—in Asia and in America. He was with Lord Elgin in China, and has written a book on Japan. Within the last year he had been trying to establish a colony of Jews east of the Jordan, but the Porte, which opposes everything, would not grant a firman for it. Disgusted with this, and stirred to indignation by the persecution of Jews in Russia, he found a plan for sending colonies of them to America. He told me about the ferment among the Arabs near Mecca—a movement little known to the outside world, but which has excited a great deal of alarm in the circle which surrounds the Sultan. Since I returned to America, he has been living in Palestine—part of the time in Jerusalem, where he was with Gordon shortly before the latter left for the Soudan, and since at Haifa, at the foot of Mount Carmel. Wherever he is, he has always some scheme for benefitting his fellow-creatures. He is an enthusiast for humanity—an enthusiasm which is shared by his admirable wife. Of course it was very grateful to me to hear all their kind words about America, to which they still turn as the country of the future. With such guests—though it was but a small company, only nine sitting round the table (following the good rule for little dinners—"not less than the Graces, nor more than the Muses")—there could be no lack of animation, to which the hosts contributed their full share, Lady Dufferin being equally distinguished with her husband for that exquisite grace of manner which has charmed two continents.

It would be a great impropriety to repeat conversation at a private table, but it will be pleasant to Americans to hear how heartily Lord Dufferin responds to all the friendship and affection which he won for himself on this side of the Atlantic. The years he spent in Canada were years of great pleasure to him. The climate he prefers to that of St. Petersburg, which is equally cold, and very damp from the fogs and mists which come up from the Baltic; while in Canada the Winter air, though sharp and keen, is dry and bracing. He referred with great interest to a visit which he had made to Puget Sound, and a sail of a thousand miles up the western coast of America, the scenery of which far surpassed that of the coast of Norway, and indeed was the most stupendous which he had seen in any part of the world. Thus he loves the land that he has left behind him, and is loved in return. He has hosts of admiring friends in the United States as well as in the Dominion, whose friendship will follow him to any quarter of the globe. I am glad to say that he spoke warmly of the American missionaries in Turkey, to whom, he said, the English Government had always given its support. This is true, not only in Turkey, but everywhere. It is the proud boast of England, and one great to her honour, that she is the protector of Christian missions all over the world.

When I took my leave, he accompanied me through the hall of the Embassy, with many kind words, to which I ventured to answer, (only repeating what I had found to be the general desire of Englishmen, wherever I had been), that the next step in his career would be the Governor Generalship of India. On some accounts it might seem that he could be even more useful as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland: for while most loyal to England, he loves his native island. When it was desolated by the famine of 1847, though he was but a young man, he threw himself with youthful ardour into the relief of the starving population, for which his name is still blessed in the cabins of the poor. That devotion to his country and his people he has always retained. Neither the cold of Canada nor of Russia has chilled his warm Irish heart; and it does seem that, if any man living could capture the hearts of his countrymen, it would be this man, who has Irish blood in his veins. But the same qualities are not less useful in other spheres, as they fit one to deal with all sorts and conditions of men. Especially among Eastern races, tact and manner have often more to do with success than great talents. These are the qualities for which Lord Dufferin is distinguished above other men. Living in many lands and among many peoples, he has caught a grace from them all. Few possess in such degree the art of courtesy—that art which, without assumption, captivates and wins. Such qualities fit him to be an Eastern ruler. I had been in India, and knew to whom the Anglo-Indians looked as the man to govern that great Asiatic dependency. There he is now, administering the affairs of that Empire with consummate wisdom, and at the same time with a tact in dealing with strange races which charms the Rajahs of India, as the same tact in another sphere charmed the princes and diplomats of Europe. I count it a pleasant incident of my visit to Constantinople to have had so near a view of such a man.

PARODY AND PARODISTS.

PARODY is really a fine art. The writer of this class of verse must have an accurate ear and a thorough knowledge of the capabilities of his language. He needs to know not only what a word means, but what it may be made to express in various relationships or contrasts with other words. The point where parody touches society verse is where it rises highest, for there it is most humane, and hides under its grotesque extravagance many touches of pathos and sympathetic insight. Here it fulfils its highest purposes, and carries, under original features, weighty meanings, expressed under an effervescent humour compounded of quaint imitation and a profound life-knowledge. It has often been asserted that the parodist is a mechanical workman using another's model—that his measure and rhymes were found, and that only a kind of filling-in was required at his hands. Occasionally the substitution of a few words may be enough, as in the following parody of two well-known lines:—

Here shall the springs her earliest coughs bestow,
Here the first noses of the year shall blow.

Usually much more is required, as a perusal of the works of the best parodists will show. Thackeray almost stands alone in the higher branches of this art for the fine moral tone that lies hid in his spirited verses. It is to the later parodists, however, that our attention is more particularly given. Mr. Lockyer stands high in this field, because he is nowhere offensive, and one can discover nothing but an admiration for the original in all his parodies. The parodies of Mr. Tom Hood the younger are well known, and some excellent hits at Mr. Swinburne's best-known efforts are very clever. The parody may be better appreciated if a stanza of the original is given:—

A MATCH.

If love were what the rose is
And I were like the leaf,
Our lives would grow together
In sad or singing weather,
Blown fields or flowerful closes,
Green pleasure or grey grief.
If love were what the rose is
And I were like the leaf.

Now for the parody, title and all:—

A CATCH.

If you were a queen of bloaters
And I were king of soles,
The sea we'd wag our fins in,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 11.

In Bombay and neighbourhood the rain still holds off, but we hear of a timely fall throughout the districts, an inch being reported from Khamgaum and various places in Gazerat, which will be of the greatest benefit to the crops.

Commercial advices from home are still dull in character. Yesterday there was an advance of ¼ in Consols—which now stand at par—as also in Rupee Paper. The Indian 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan is ¼ lower, but Reuter reports the new 3 per cent. loan at 1¼ premium. By that he means, we presume, that it has advanced 1¼ on the issue price; and by some people this will, no doubt, be cited as a proof of the unskilful way in which the loan was manipulated. It must not be forgotten, however, that a considerable portion of this improvement is of a general character, Consols at the same time having advanced ⅜, while as to the rest, the banks and others who tender in such cases naturally expect to make a profit on the operation.

In the Mincing-lane markets no movement was reported yesterday.

Cotton has taken a backward turn again. Yesterday the Liverpool market closed quiet, with sales of only 6,000 bales, Americans being 1-16d. lower on the spot and 1-32d. to 1-16d. lower to arrive. To-day's report is dull; sales only 4,000 bales, spot prices unchanged, but arrivals 1-32d. lower. In New York yesterday futures were 8 points lower, and to-day ready cotton is 1-16 cent., futures 6 points, down at 10 7-16 and 9·74 cents per lb. respectively. The weakening cause is, no doubt, the favourable character of the Washington Agricultural Bureau's report for July, to hand to-day, which gives the average condition of the ten leading cotton states at 96 per cent. as compared with 92 per cent. in June. This, no doubt, gives every promise of an ample supply of cotton later on, but between now and the autumn the trade have still to reckon with a particularly strong statistical position which is bound to affect prices for a time, whatever prospects may be for the more distant future.

We subjoin our usual summary of the figures. During the week the Liverpool stock has been reduced by 43,000, and is now 62,000 bales less than last year, while the visible supply for all Europe has diminished by 100,000 bales, and is 300,000 bales less than last, 510,000 bales under the year before. This increase in the comparative deficiency must still go on widening for some weeks to come, and unless short time is generally resorted to by the trade, we must look for the Liverpool stock by the beginning of November getting inside of 200,000 bales, and that is a point which cannot be reached without pussing up prices.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Week's receipts	,000	7,000	11,000
„ Exports to U. K.	14,000	30,000	25,000
„ Coast	10,000	11,000	2,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	4,681,000	4,783,0	5,891,000
„ Exports to U. K. „	2,241,000	2,314,0	2,755,000
„ „ Cont. „	1,140,000	1,142,0	1,749,000
„ Stock in the Ports „	257,000	25,000	304,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 10th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Total supply of all kinds	1,790,000	2,090,000	2,300,0 0
„ „ Surats	350,0 0	640,0 0	360,000

For the United Kingdom only the figures are—

Stock in Liverpool	825,000	887,000	995,0 0
„ London	19,000	55,000	32,000
American afloat	34,000	30,000	40,000
East Indian „	51,000	113,000	116,000
	929,000	1,085,0 0	1,213,000
Price of Mid-Uplands	5¾d.	6 3-16d.	5d.
„ Good Fair Dhollera	4 13-16d.	4¼d.	4½d.
Difference	13-16d.	1 1-16d.	¼d.

In our Local Cotton market there is nothing at all doing. Buyers to-day have quite withdrawn their offers, and we have not heard of a single bale having changed hands for export.

Wheat is rather easier in tone, owing to dull private advices from home; but we cannot make any change in quotations.

Seeds are the same; very quiet as regards [illegible] unchanged in value.

Freights remain dull to a degree. The engagements making are few, and no charters are being done. Quotations are—

	Wheat	Meast.	Forward.
Liverpool	Ready. 17 6 to 20		„
Open Charter	„ 21-3 to 22-6		„
Havre	Nom. 20 to 21-3		„
Trieste-Venice	„	27- 6 to 30 to 2	

Piece-goods maintain the same quietness. The dealers seem all well disposed to operate, but are nervous about the rains. Reuter gives us the shipments of goods and yarns from the U. K. for India during the month of June. The following is the comparison with the previous month.:—

Bombay,	June.	May.
Plain Cottons	21,10,000 yards.	29,00,000 yards.
Coloured Cottons	3,150,000 „	2,1 0 0 0 „
Printed ottons	1,450,0 0 „	1,25 ,00 „
Twist	1,150 000 lbs.	9,0 ,0 0 lbs.
Calcut a.		
Plain Cottons	63,400, 00 yards.	56, 50 00 yar's
Coloured Cottons	3,3,0,0 0 „	2,00,000 „
Printed Cottons	1,200, 00 „	1 ,00, 00 „
Twist	1,00 00 lbs.	1,150,000 lbs

Exchange.—We have had almost a blank day again in sterling, and rates are quite unaltered. Rates are—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 6 25-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s 6¾.	„
Do. Three months sight	1s. 9 27-32d.	„
Credits „ „ „	1s. 6 15-16d.	„
Francs „ „ „	2 0¾.	„

Government Paper has been decidedly firmer again, and for ready paper the price of Fours is Rs. 99, forward Rs. 99½. Fours-and-a-half are nominal at Rs. 101.

Shares are rather firmer to-day. For Spinning and Weaving Mills a better inquiry prevails, and in some cases there is an advance of Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
Indian Banks.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	752½
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	all	1 do	520
Bank of India	10,000	500	all	5 do	615
Exchange Banks.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do	450
National Bank of India	37,132	£ 250		do.	1:0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The ship W H Corsar, 1,410 tons, Captain J B Brown, sails to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

The steam-ship Teddington, 1,310 tons, Captain A Clark, sailed yesterday for Moulmein, with a general cargo.

The steam-ship K of S George, 1,972 tons, Captain J L Sicili, sailed yesterday for Havre, via Canal, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co.'s steam-ship Nevasa, 1,931 tons, Captain T F Nailer, cleared on Saturday last for Calcutta with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steam-ship Maida, 1,239 tons, Captain J Harr, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Calcutta, (16th ultimo), with a general cargo.

The steam-ship Westbourne, 1,2:7 tons, Captain J B Crombie, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from London, (28th May), with a general cargo and 2 first class passengers.

The steam-ship Adria, 781 tons, Captain George Raffin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zorida, (30th June) calling at Aden (4th inst) with a general cargo and 54 deck passengers.

The steam-ship Atrato, 2,036 tons, Captain J R Gordon, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Cardiff, (10th June), with a cargo of 3,710 tons coal she is consigned to the Captain.

The steam-ship Brenda, 1,082 tons, Captain J. Merrifield, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Medlesborough, (2nd ult), with a general cargo; she is consigned to C Eduljee and Co.

The steam-ship Monkseaton, 1,892 tons, Captain W Wrightman, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Newport, (12th ult), with a cargo of 3,042 tons coal; she is consigned to Ruttonji Bomanji.

The B I S N Co's steam-ship Java, 913 tons, Captain C R Kenda l, sails to-day for Persian Gulf with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Ahmed Aiwanee, Mr Mahomed Shabee and one servant, Miss M Telfer, Mrs Innes and 3 children and 68 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. and Co.'s steamship Euphrates, 499 tons, Captain J. Stewart, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Kurrachee (9th inst.) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Capt Fyne, Capt. Broome, Major Lucas, Capt. Daniel, Assist Surg. Dada Onanjee, Lt. Paikins, Lt. Kembal, Lt. Ezechiel, Miss de Gama, Conductor Sincles, Clerk, Powell, 4 European non-commissioned rank and file, 4 native rank and file, 9 public followers and 17 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	From
11	Westbourne (s)	Crombie	London, May 28.
	Maida (s)	Hart	Calcutta, June 14.
	Monkseaton (s)	Wrightman	Newport, June 12.
	Brenda (s)	Merrifield	Borough, June 2.
	Atrato (s)	Gordon	Cardiff, June 10
	Euphrates (s)	Stewart	Kurrachee, July 9.
12	Adria (s)	Raffin	Jedda, June 29.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
11	Nepaul (s)	Alderton	Colombo & Shangai.
	Nevasa (s)	Nailer	Calcutta.
12	Kt. of St. George	Sheill	Havre.
	Teddington	Clark	Moulmein.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances on Saturday last:—
Steamer Java, Kindall, for Persian Gulf.
Ship W. H. Corsar, Brown, for Rangoon.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—Steamers Waverly, for Hull; Europa, Amsterdam; and Ellora, Malabar Coast and Calcutta; and ship Gerston, for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

July 8.—Steamers Madura and Shahzada.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July. 8 Canara (s) ..... Bombay.
9 Chupra (s) ..... Moulmein.
Asia (s) ..... Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

June. 8 Tibre (s) ..... Calcutta.
9 Chusan (s) ..... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—July 11.

From London.

Mirzapore s—13 packages Soda water bottles and 1 package paper, Latin and Co; 7 cases brandy, B Warburton and Co.
Horthead s—9 hogsheads brandy, Postonjee and Co.
Verona s—10 cases claret, B Warburton and Co.
Roma s—4 cases polished plate glass, C F mjee.
Pekin s—4 cases sherry, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Ravena s—9 cases still burgundy, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Benzidia s—4 cases still burgundy, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Castia s—4 cases sherry, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Loddana s—18 cases wine, Cutler Palmer and Co's.
Nepaul s—2 cases medicine, Treacher and Co; 2 cases confectionery, the Export Agency; 46 cases claret, sherry and champagne, King, King and Co; 6 packages medicine, Cooper Brothers and Co; 17 cases sherry, champagne and oil rect. G it Purvis and Son.

From New York.

D Horton—20 000 cases Kerosine oil, T Topen.
Ormar—206 cases refined petroleum oil, Wallace and Co.
Sultan—10,000 cases refined petroleum, Rallis Bros.

From Trieste.

Elektra s—23 cases writing paper; 9 bales packing paper, and 6 bales printing paper, K Abdul Hussen.

From Antwerp.

Yeddo s—8 pack ges glassware G Poonji; 176 boxes window glass, Hassanally Jaffer; 60 packages wire nails, F Noormahome; 29 packages glassware, A Visram; 16 kegs wire nails, A B Gumbi; 17 cases paper, G. Kleinwort and Co; 11 cases glassware, T Samsoodeen; 10 packages glassware, A H Ismail; 23 cases eau-de-cologne, B Brandenburg; 35 kegs wire nails, B H Tayib; 83 cases writing paper, SKASK Dawood; 2 boxe candles and eau-de-cologne, H Ahmed; 2 packages cheese and 3 packages acon, J Fleming and Co; 7 cases ham and 6 c ses bacon, Treacher and Co; 150 b xes candles, G Samsoodeen; 10 cases eau-de-colo ne, A Blascheck, and Co; 8 case Kerosine Eye, Brandenburg and Co.
Chusan s—16 cases glassware, A Palloojee.

From Hull.

Yeddo s—25 cases matches, N Mahomedally

DAILY EXPORTS.—July 11.

For Liverpool.

Clan Ogilvie s—98 bales cotton, N Hajaram and Co; 53 bales wool, Keeka Kooal.
Clan Murray s—23,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, F Anoibi.
Victoria s—2,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

For London.

Huzara s—1,255 cwts rapeseed, N Khatao; 81 cwts China cochineal, R Samuthmall.
Ballarat s—333 cwts rapeseed, and 1,999 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co; 28 cwts gum, 65 cwts mother-of-pearl shells and 4 cwts leopard skins, Rassam Jairam and Co; 3 mother-of-pearl shells, D Perbhoy; 55½ cwts mutmuga S Soogee; 75 cwts skins, Ewart Latham and Co; 14 cwts skins, E Gangjee; 8 bales skins, C Ramajally; 22 bales skins, M Joseph and Co; 8 bales skins, V Canjee; 12½ cwt ivory, V Hurkishuker; 7 cwts ivory E Papia; 6½ cwts ivory, N J merchand.

For Glasgow.

Victoria s—1,00 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

For Hull.

Waverly s—9,12 cwts [illegible] at, Lang Moir and Co.

Rosina s—31 bales twist, Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company.

For Hongkong.

Rhosina s—50 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 12 bales twist, Alliance Manufacturing Co; 125 cwts sandle wood, R Hardoon; 1 [illegible] cwts onions, M Hoosein; 33 cwts beedleum, Yue Lun Cang.

For Shanghai.

Rosina s—12 bales twist, T Bajonjee; 60 bales twist, S J David.

For Amsterdam.

Europa s—51,212 cwts linseed, Rallis Bros.
Ellora s—30 bal s cotton, C Rustomjee Sethna; 100 bales cotton, R Lookmidas.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
WILL BE LEAVING Bombay on the 16th, and is likely to be absent about one month.
Bombay, June 15, 1885.

MR. N. H GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to Bombay Gazette Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS effectual in all Liver Complaints.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headach s and Giddiness.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS are limiting stool and flatulency.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times with at restraint from business or pleasure.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient medicine given in time, will frequently prevent a severe illness.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS" in a green wrapper, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross," engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to colour, pasted without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS. W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
MESSRS. MARCKS and COMPANY, Ld., in re-organising the optician department of their business desire to bring into still greater prominence these universally popular, though highly priced, spectacles which their long experience enables them to recommend with confidence as being really what the name implies the most perfect spectacles that can be worn—Only the purest and natural Brazilian pebble is used, and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, parallel to the plane of the natural cleavage of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic refraction while in the frames, of the very best materials and the most perfect finish, special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by, and resulting from, his wide practical experience of the subject; and the extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.
First class certificate and silver medal, the Highest Award for excellence.
Calcutta Exhibition 1883-84.
In taking over the above agency the Company have made arrangements in virtue of which they are now able to offer.
MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES in steel frames at slightly reduced rates.
MARCKS & CO., Limited.
Opposite University Clock Tower,
BOMBAY.

PRESERVE YOUR SIGHT.
FOR THE GUIDANCE of those REQUIRING SPECTACLES who are NOT conveniently ABLE to VISIT ME, I will SEND GRATIS on application a PAMPHLET with instructions how to get properly suited.
N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician,
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, opposite Watson's Hotel. | 1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BIRTHS.

SHEPHARD—July 9th, the wife of H. H. Shephard, of a s n.
SHORT—July 3rd, at Yercaud, the wife of T. H. Short, of a daughter.
LAMB—June 30th, the wife of G. F. Lamb, Executive Engineer, State Railways, of a daughter.
BAYLEY—July 8th, the wife of Charles Stuart Bayley, Bengal Civil Service, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MAHER—SANDEMAN—July 8th, at St John's Church, Calcutta, by the Revd J. Stephenson, William Patrick Maher, to Julia Dyer, eldest daughter of the late Douglas Sandeman, H. M Bengal Pilot Service

DEATHS.

HORE—June 30th, at Ranikhet, N.-W. P. of typhoid fever, Edward Charles Frederick Hore, Lieutenant, Northumberland Fusiliers, aged 25 years.
REUTHER—July 5th, after a brief illness, Mrs. Reuther, widow of the late Revd. C. F. Reuther, C. M. S.
WARD—July 8th, at Secunderabad, of cholera Jane Honor, beloved wife of Conductor Edward A. Ward, Commissariat Department.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 13, 1885.

The Committee of the guarantors of the Bombay International Exhibition meet this afternoon at the Town Hall, to consider the Resolution of Government which we publish in another column. The Committee, at a meeting held in the beginning of June, decided to ascertain whether Government would extend the promise of a guarantee of one-fourth the amount otherwise guaranteed. In effect the Government was asked to render one-half of the guarantee bonds negotiable by giving them a Government guarantee. It was found impossible to raise money from the banks on the bonds as they stood, because no date could be specified when they would become payable, and the banks in Bombay are tied down by a general regulation not to advance money on any security which is not redeemable on a fixed date. There is no doubt as to the value of the bonds, many of which are signed by the best known capitalists in Bombay; while the Municipality is responsible for a lakh, the railway companies for an equal sum, and the Native States of the Presidency have guaranteed some three lakhs. In England similar bonds given for the purpose of organising Exhibitions are accepted without difficulty as valid security. But here the arbitrary rule imposed upon the managers of the banks renders it impossible to raise money upon them, as would be possible in London. If the Government guaranteed them, the difficulty would be at once obviated; the bonds would become negotiable. The Committee therefore, representing to the Government that there were serious difficulties in the way of raising money through the ordinary financial resources without the assistance of a guarantee from Government, asked whether such a guarantee would be given, and to what amount. The Resolution just published furnishes the answer. It runs as follows:—"The Chairman of the Bombay International Exhibition Committee should be informed that the Governor in Council is not at present in a position to give any definite answer to the request of the Committee that the Government guarantee may not be limited, as it at present is, to a loan of 5 lakhs, but may be extended so as to cover a loan up to possibly 15 lakhs. As it appears to the Governor in Council, the best course to adopt will be to reconsider the whole subject connected with the proposed Exhibition when a more settled situation obtains."

This Resolution is a polite apology for declining to accede to the request of the Committee. It will be read with a feeling of surprise, for what the Government was asked to do would not have involved the slightest risk. All that was required was to render negotiable in the local market security which is admittedly good, but is excluded by a technical rule from the category of securities on which the banks can make advances. With a guarantee amounting to twenty-three lakhs, fully half of which represents guarantors whose names might satisfy the Bank of England, it seems strange that the Government should hesitate to cooperate in financing an Exhibition for the success of which the credit, not only of Bombay, but in a large degree of the Government itself, stands committed. It is not so many weeks since Government granted the best available site in Bombay for the buildings. It is not many months since potent influence was exerted to induce the guarantors to consent to the postponement of the Exhibition for a year, in order to avoid any appearance of rivalry with the Indian and Colonial Exhibition to be held in London. It was then distinctly intimated that this complaisance would not be permitted in any way to endanger or damnify the Bombay Exhibition. Upon this understanding the guarantors acquiesced in the postponement, and we ourselves concurred in that step, though not without some misgiving. Delays are proverbially dangerous. A movement which depends for its success mainly upon the momentum derived from enthusiasm, and the prospect of speedy fruition, cannot with entire safety be checked in its progress, with the expectation of getting a new impulse at some future time. The immediate difficulty which now confronts the organisers of the Exhibition is a financial one, but it is much to be feared that the more real and formidable difficulty arises from the chill which has unquestionably resulted from the postponement of the Exhibition.

The reluctance of the Government to undertake a merely nominal responsibility by giving a guarantee of two-thirds of the guarantors' bonds, is the more unfortunate, seeing that had it not been for the action of the Government itself at an earlier period, the financing of the undertaking might have been carried through without any delay or difficulty. It was proposed by one of the greatest capitalists and one of the most experienced financiers in Bombay, to employ for the purpose the machinery of a joint-stock company. Mr. D. M. Petit was prepared to organise a company and get the shares taken up, if, to counterbalance the possibility of loss, the shareholders would be permitted to take whatever profit might be looked for from the Exhibition. The Government of Sir James Fergusson refused to give any countenance or support to the Exhibition, if it were to be carried out as "a commercial speculation," the intention and the hope being that the expected profits should be devoted to the erection of a permanent building for a Museum, or some similar purpose. If the Bombay Government was prepared to put its own shoulder to the wheel, and ensure the success of the undertaking with the thoroughness which characterised the action of the Bengal Government in regard to the Calcutta Exhibition, the refusal even to consider the proposal to raise the necessary funds by the vulgar expedient of issuing shares in the market would not have mattered much. To raise a big guarantee in the English fashion is perhaps a more exalted way of doing the business; and no taint of commercial greed can rest upon it. But when it is found that a technicality prevents the guarantors' bonds from being accepted as similar bonds would be in London, then we can only regret that the simpler and homelier device of raising the money suggested by a knowledge of Bombay ways and means was flouted. It may even now be worth while to consider whether the money needed could not be obtained by the means suggested by Mr. D. M. Petit. The Committee will, no doubt, deliberate very carefully as to what is best to be done. They will probably refer their decision as to the course to be pursued to the general body of the guarantors, and to the public of Bombay, whose wishes the guarantors were anxious to carry out. Having put our hands to the plough we should not, without very good reason indeed, look back. Nothing succeeds like success, but nothing is more damaging for a city or a man than to have confess to being baffled by circumstances in an enterprise which was undertaken amid general confidence in the result. The Bombay Universal Exhibition was not decided upon in a moment, or without due regard to the difficulties in the way, and the benefits which were to be expected from surmounting them. The influx of visitors to Bombay would bring wealth to the city, and the display of natural products and of manufactures would stimulate trade, not in the city only, but in the Presidency, and in India. The skill of artisans and the enterprise of employers would alike profit by the experience. Having expended so much time and trouble in bringing matters to the present point, having induced public bodies, Native States, and private individuals to subscribe their names to the amount of twenty-three lakhs, it would not be to credit to the city to allow all to go for nothing. If by any means which can be devised, the undertaking can be successfully carried through, it is for the public interest that it should not be dropped or shelved. Perseverance would pay better in the long run than any temporary relief from a difficulty which might be derived from a fiasco.

It may be well to wait a while before believing, because the *Daily News* says so, that we are going to Kandahar just yet. The information may be correct, but if it were we should expect to get it on other authority than that of the *Daily News*, which is not the most likely journal in the world to be taken into the confidence of the new Government. Perhaps the report is nothing more than an endeavour to particularise the intimation given in general terms by Lord Salisbury the other day that we must vigorously prepare not only to maintain our frontier, but even to go beyond it if necessary to prevent the wave of war breaking upon it. The particularising of a general proposition is seldom difficult, and the *Daily News* may be as able to do it as any of its contemporaries. But that is no reason why we should accept its version as a correct representation of the intentions of the Government. There is the more reason for hesitating to believe it in the certainty that such an enterprise as a march on Kandahar undertaken at this moment would render abortive every effort to arrive at an understanding with Russia. Lord Salisbury and Lord Randolph Churchill spoke confidently enough last week about the issue of the negotiations. If they wished these negotiations to come to anything the Government would not have resolved upon a step which must bring them to a sudden standstill—or at any rate they would not have let the world know of their resolution. Besides, there has been no time for anything beyond an interchange of telegrams between the Home Government and the Viceroy and his advisers, without full consultation with whom no such step as this would be determined upon. And consultations of this moment are not carried on by telegraph. We receive, as we go to press, a telegram from our correspondent at Simla which fully justifies the scepticism with which we regard the statement which appears in the London Liberal organ.

We publish a letter bearing the signature "Nemo" which embodies what we believe to be a wholly mistaken view of Indian railways. The writer looks with alarm at the vote of ten millions which has just been passed by the House of Commons, and asks how India can be expected to pay the interest on such a sum laid out on strategic and other railways. To this we reply that the Bill gives power to the Secretary of State to raise money on loan in the English market for Indian purposes as occasion may arise. There is no intention to raise ten millions sterling at once in London for the construction of railways in India. The Bill simply replaces another of the same kind passed some years since, the borrowing powers under which have been exhausted. The two-and-a-half millions per annum which are raised by loan for the construction of public works, principally railways, in accordance with a system which has been well considered, and was sifted by the recent Indian Railways Committee, is this year being borrowed in London, and at the same time the Secretary of State is raising the million to make good the deficit occasioned by the preparations for war—the greater portion even of this million having been expended on frontier railways. The lines needed for strategic purposes in connection with the defence of the Empire are not in a financial sense reproductive works. Neither are fortresses, nor barracks, nor armies; but they are necessary for the safety of the country. The expense has to be met. Fortunately the cost of the strategic railways bears but a small proportion to the outlay on the lines needed for the development of India, and the protection of the population from famine. Mr. Connell and Mr. Slagg, like our correspondent, want to know where the interest on the capital invested is to come from. It will come from the traffic which the lines will accommodate and create. India now enjoys a considerable revenue from its railways. All the great lines not only pay the interest on their capital, but leave a profit, which is divided between the shareholders and the Government in return for a guarantee. As the railway system is completed, the new lines will pay their own way, and bring additional traffic to the old lines, and make them still more profitable. The whole question has been threshed out, and the best men of business regard the development of the Indian railway system, not as a danger, but as a necessity. The Committee of the House of Commons, in its recommendations with a view to the furtherance of progress in this direction, erred rather on the side of timidity than of rashness. Railways of the utmost importance, which are certain to pay as well as the G. I. P., the B. B. & C. I., and the E. I. lines, are being delayed, owing to the pusillanimity of the India Office, which interposes certain friction in the matter, and declines to conclude the negotiations with English capitalists who have been for more than a year past willing to undertake the work on terms very advantageous to the State. It is a great pity that from misapprehension of a very important question, needless encouragement should be given to the obstructives by Mr. Slagg and Mr. Connell, and by "Nemo."

The Mahdi has such a habit of dying, or of allowing the world to think that he is dead, that we must distrust the reports of his death which have reached Colonel Brackenbury. We had a report of this kind last December, and in six weeks the Mahdi was able to show that he was very much alive. Is the present story a premonitory symptom of the Mahdi's intention to move on Dongola? Lord Wolseley would, perhaps, say that it is.

PARISIAN TOPICS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, JUNE 10.

The spread of cholera in Spain is causing much apprehension here. The enormous losses consequent upon "the cholera scare" last season—losses which cannot be estimated—and which have either absolutely ruined, or reduced to poverty, a vast number of hotel keepers, *pension*-keepers, shopkeepers, school-keepers, milliners, artists, theatrical managers even, and all the classes depending on visitors from abroad, or pleasure-seekers at home; these have pressed so heavily that one cannot wonder at the nervous sensitiveness with which the progress of cholera is watched from day to day. And this is a case in which false or exaggerated reports are as injurious to various interests as a real visitation of the dreaded disease would be; just as the rumour of a probable war with Russia has paralysed trade for a time in different directions. The cholera may come, and the war may come; but, in the meantime, the anticipations are (from a business point of view) nearly as bad as the reality. If that idle and mendacious jade, Rumour, and her garrulous sister, Gossip, could be caught and shut up with other culprits in one of Her Majesty's prisons, the advantage to the public would be incalculable. The Victorian era will be marked in history as one of great enterprises. The apprehension and exposure of the two mischief-makers just mentioned might surely be included in some of the world-wide schemes now on the *tapis*. The sun never sets on their British dominions, and it may be said with equal truth that the sun never sets on the Church of England. Mr. Albert Grey, M.P., and Lord Mount Temple, joined by a few enthusiastic friends, have undertaken to reform the Church of England. Rumour and gossip have something to do with the abuses in the Church of England, and may be tackled by the bold adventurers in the course of their proceedings. Strange to say, at the very time when the disestablishment of the Church of England is most zealously advocated, and the disgraceful traffic in livings denounced in the Bishops' own paper, the *Guardian*, a new "Holy Alliance" has been formed in Paris for the extension of "the Church of England as by law established" in all parts of the habitable globe outside the British dominions; for the building of churches, parsonages, schools, schoolmasters' houses, libraries, &c., for the dissemination of Church of England principles; and, indirectly of course, for the abolition of the Pope, the Grand Llama, and the heads, bodies, and tails of all non-Anglican systems. This is a phenomenon which has not yet received so much notice as might have been expected. The view which must be taken of it by the authorities in Rome, Thibet, Constantinople, Timbuctoo, and other places too numerous to mention, can scarcely be doubtful. What the results may be in the twentieth century, now at hand, it is impossible to foresee. The Cardinal Archbishop of Paris says that he is too old to attempt to dam up "the stream of tendency," to work the ecclesiastical mills of the coming age; and Cardinals Manning and Newman appear to treat the movement with silent disdain. But men whose ideas revolutionised the world have, at the beginning of their careers, been sneered at and despised. Between Colonel Olcott, Madame Blavatski, and Mr. Sinnett, on the one hand, and Mr. Albert Grey, M.P., Lord Mount Temple, Sir Richard Wallace, M.P., and the Hon. Dr. Herbert, on the other, it is hard to speculate with confidence on the spiritual possibilities of the future. There is a little wine and brandy shop at the corner of the street in which I write, dedicated, in letters a yard high, "*A l'Avenir!*"

The mortification of Parisians at the success of an English horse in winning the Grand Prix last Sunday is amusing. It has been the topic of the week, together with the troubles of the English Parliament, in which French journalists are accustomed to show the profoundest interest, shedding tears of sympathy with fallen greatness, or crowing with the characteristic energy of the Gallic cock over the successes of such Englishmen as Parisians find themselves able to admire *cum grano*.

Two of Germany's military leaders have passed away, Prince Frederick Charles and Field-Marshal Manteuffel. This sets Frenchmen thinking. The German Emperor is 88; Moltke is 85; Bismarck is 70. When these magnates pass away, too, as in the course of nature they must before long, France may recover her lost provinces and her prestige in Europe. The augurs think that the birth of President Grèvy's grand-daughter on Tuesday evening is not without significance. The new "Society for the propagation of the French language in foreign parts" is also referred to in this connection. "The Empire Telephone Company," promoted by an accountant, a lieutenant-colonel, a chemist, and a tea-dealer, is to connect London with Berlin. This also seems to be regarded as a sign of the times. "There is change in the air," people say.

From Berlin to Goethe is a natural transition. Hold your breath! Goethe's diary has been found!—his autograph diary from 1777 to 1832—found among the papers of his deceased grandson, who kept them to himself, probably out of regard for the private nature of the communications, which could not with propriety be made public till the disappearance of the second generation at least. How annoying those autograph diaries, constantly turning up, must be to the near and dear relations of people who in them are made fools of! The question among the publishers is, how many thousand pounds ought to be offered for the copyright?

Last night a magnificent "Venetian Fete" took place on the Seine below Courbevoie. The weather was favourable, and the fireworks were such as have never been surpassed even in Paris in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. There appeared to be among the spectators some thousands of school-girls with their governesses, and tens of thousands of persons whose admiration was directed as much to the ladies as to the pyrotechnics. The success in every respect, and in every sense, was brilliant. The following description by a fair American of a dentist who figured on the scene will be read with attention:—"If not exactly handsome, he has a strong personal magnetism. His soft white hands have always a faint but pleasant perfume about them: and his breath—what shall I say?—well, it falls on your face like the suspicion of air wafted through a vine-covered window on a morning in June. At home, when at work, he wears the nobbiest of white-flannel jackets. His work is good, which is a consideration to be sure, and his charges are the highest, which is a consideration also. But, then, you must always pay high for luxuries, and he is a luxury: I may say, an indispensable luxury, for I would almost as soon be without my teeth as without my dentist. Yes, I repeat it, almost as soon be without my teeth! My dear, I may tell you in one word—he is lovely." *Air*,—"Oh where and oh where is my handsome dentist gone?" Gone to draw Mr. Bradlaugh's teeth, my maid says. Is she laughing at me? If she is, I'll have him draw hers, from ear to ear, without chloroform."

The re-naming of the streets is going on at such a rate that most of us don't really know for certain where we live. It was proposed yesterday in the Municipal Council to rename streets after noble sentiments, human passions, &c. Civic-Virtue-street, Rights-of-man-street, Heroism-street, Merriment-street, High-life (pron. *Heegleef*)-street, Joyful-cup-street, Love-street, Vengeance-street, Aspiration-street. Rue Bonaparte was changed to Rue Luxembourg; but other suggestions were prudently left over for consideration till next week. All the streets with *Saint* in the name are considered to be wrongly designated in view of the progress of education. The rue St. Martin, unless the name be changed entirely, becomes the rue Martin. The rue St. Michel Angele, rue St. Cloud, rue Saint-Beuve must be clipped to order, and made to sound quaintly in the ears of old Parisians. There is a penny subscription on foot for a statue to St. Geneviève, to make up to her in some degree for the affront offered her by the Government in secularising the Panthéon which was dedicated to her. This is a quiet demonstration against the anti-Clerical party in the Republic, which is beginning to be very injudicious in its manifestations, apart from all questions of principle.

There is a pleasant tribute to the late Admiral Courbet in the following letter from a Frenchman in London:—"I have had occasion to-day, at the Army and Navy Club, to see several distinguished officers of the Royal Navy who have met Admiral Courbet on foreign stations; and all of them were unanimous in praising the qualities which make the loss of the gallant sailor so painful for his country, and for those who had the honour of his acquaintance. I may add that the feeling of brotherhood between the two services which sprang up after the Crimea is still preserved in the English Navy, to a much greater extent than one would suppose in reading the newspapers of both countries."

A balloon which ascended from the Villette gasworks on Wednesday reached an altitude of 22,900 feet, the highest reached since the memorable catastrophe which overtook the "Zenith" balloon. Another balloon was picked up by a Channel steamer the same day. The car was floating on the sea, with a poor half-dead French gentleman in the bottom. The folly of these constant and purposeless crossings of the Channel has been often commented upon. By the way, one of the passenger-boats between Dover and Calais made the passage the other day in an hour and six minutes. A balloon may make the trip in less time; but as a means of transit (if there be no other object to gain) the steamer, it must be admitted, is much more convenient.

Dr. Ferran's cholera vaccination in Spain is declared to be thus far a remarkable success. The French Government has decided on despatching a scientific mission to Madrid to test on the spot the merits of the innovation. The following surgeons have been named on the commission, viz., Dr. Brouardel, of the Academy of Medicine; M. Roux, chief assistant to Dr. Pasteur; and M. Albarran, a distinguished house-surgeon. The profession will watch their proceedings with the deepest

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PROPOSED BRITISH CANTONMENT AT KANDAHAR.

LONDON, JULY 11.

The *Daily News* publishes a paragraph this morning, stating that the British Government is in favour of establishing a British cantonment at Kandahar, or in the immediate neighbourhood of that place, with the consent of the Amir of Afghanistan.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 12.

Authorities on military matters at present in Simla are disinclined to believe that any movement will be made in connection with Kandahar while we are at peace.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

REPORTED DEATH OF THE MAHDI.

CAIRO, JULY 11.

General Brackenbury has telegraphed that he has received information through two native sources that the Mahdi is dead.

THE EAST INDIA LOAN BILL.

LONDON, JULY 11.

The House of Lords has read a second time the East India Loan Bill for £10,000,000.

THE NEW INDIAN LOAN.

The new 3 per cent. Indian loan was at 1¾ premium yesterday.

CONSERVATIVE SUCCESS.

LONDON, JULY 12.

Mr. Atkinson, Conservative candidate, has been elected member for North Lincolnshire, having polled 4,000 votes, replacing Mr. Rowland Winn, who has been raised to the Peerage. Sir Henry Thompson, the Liberal candidate, only obtained 2,800 votes.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE 20TH HUSSARS FOR ASSOUAN.

Brigadier Green and half of the 20th Hussars have left for Assouan.

FRANCE AND ANNAM.

SAIGON, JULY 11.

General de Courcy has ordered the disbanding of the army of Annam.

THE WEATHER IN THE BAY OF BENGAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 11.

The mail-steamer arrived one day late owing to bad weather and an accident to the machinery. The Madras steamer also experienced bad weather, losing all her boats and some sails. Seven hundred coolies were aboard.

DEATH OF A DIVER.

A native diver employed in raising a sunken steamer came to the surface dead. A *post mortem* examination showed that death was accelerated by diseased lungs.

A REWARD FOR BRAVERY.

The Deputy Commissioner yesterday made a presentation to a Shan who had displayed great bravery in a recent dacoity, by going to the assistance of a friend who had been attacked by eight well-armed men. He was only armed with a bamboo. The presentation consisted of Rs. 250 and a gun bearing a suitable inscription. The Deputy Commissioner urged the villagers to follow such a brave example, which would soon put an end to dacoity. The recipient, who was almost cut to pieces, has miraculously recovered, and seemed to appreciate the Government recognition of his conduct.

INTER-REGIMENTAL RIFLE MATCH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NEEMUCH, JULY 12.

An inter-regimental rifle match came off here last evening between the Mhairwara Battalion and the 23rd Bombay Light Infantry. The teams were eight men from each corps.

Out of a total of twelve hundred points, the former scored 172, the latter 176. The latter regiment, therefore, won by four points.

THE RAINS.

The rains have now set in properly.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 11.

Consequent on the appointment of Major Burne to the Bhopal Battalion the following are promoted :—Captains Newill, Lloyd, Ramsay, and MacIvor ; Lieutenants Evans, Godon, and E. Colvin.

Furlough :—Colonel Thackeray, of the Sappers ; Captain Scott-Moncrieff, Public Works Department ; Lieutenant Dobbie, Bengal Infantry ; Surgeon-Major Chandra ; Major Shakespear, of the Transport Department —each one year.

Extension :—Major Welchman, six months ; Surgeon-Major Bensley, four months.

Promotions :—To Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors Waller and Marriot, General List.

Admitted to the Staff Corps :—Lieutenants George, Howard, and Bretherton. Probationers :—Lieutenants Mardell, Stuart, Elliott, Gibbon, Lloyd, Townshend, Ditmas, Firench, Nelson, Mercer, Mandit, Barry, Ransom, and Vincent.

The services of Surgeon Little, of the Punjab Railway, have been placed at the disposal of the Bengal Government.

Surgeon Grant's services are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Mr. Wells has resumed his duties as Comptroller at Rangoon.

Messrs. Cowley and Hamilton revert to their appointments.

INFANTICIDE.

Rules are published for the suppression of infanticide among the Jats in the Jullunder district, and the expenses of their marriages are restricted.

THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

A private letter from Colonel Ridgeway speaks highly of the work done by Mr. Griesbach in geological investigations, and of Dr Aitchison in the collection of natural history specimens. Messrs. Holdich, Gore, and Talbot have surveyed fifteen thousand square miles. On the 5th July the Boundary Commission were at Tagoo Robat, *en route* for Top Zarmast, a mountain of 7,000 feet elevation. Their health was reported to be very good.

REDUCTION IN THE MILITARY WORKS BUDGET.

The military works budget has been diminished by two lakhs.

BHUTAN DISTURBANCES.

A native report has been received stating that arrangements were made for a meeting between the contending parties, the Tempook Jungpen and the Paro Penlo, in view of a settlement of their differences, which have arisen from the refusal of the Deb Raja, at the instigation of the Tempook Jungpen, to give the usual share of the subsidy to the Tongso Penlo. On the 29th May, when the parties met, a treacherous attack appears to have been made by a soldier on one of the envoys, who died from the injuries received. This put an end to all hope of a peaceable settlement. Warlike measures were resumed. The fort of Simtokha was besieged by the Tongso Penlo, aided by the Paro Penlo. The place being closely invested and the water-supply cut off, the garrison departed by night, leaving the ex-Paro Penlo and the women to fall into the hands of the besiegers. The Tongso Penlo, in gratitude for the kindness shown him on a former occasion when their positions were reversed, is treating the ex-Paro Penlo well. Simtokha was then occupied, and now Taisiudan is besieged. The Deb Raja is said to be in the latter place with the Tempook Jungpen. The Dharma Raja is reported to be still neutral.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 10.

The Anchor Line steamer Belgravia arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron arrived here from Bombay this morning.

SUEZ, JULY 11.

The Anchor Line steamer Asia left here for Bombay yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 10.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet.

The London Cotton market has been flat.

Good Fair Dhollera ..... 4 13-16.

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 77⅞

4½ ,, ,, ... 78⅝

3 ,, Consols for account 100

3½ ,, Sterling Loan 101⅛

4½ ,, French Rentes 110½

Bar Silver 49½

The sum of about £300,000 has been paid into the Bank.

Arrivals.—Etna and Port Adelaide.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton	40,000	bales.
,, ,, ,, Surats	4,000	,,
,, ,, Imports of Cotton ...	16,000	,,
,, ,, Surats	4,000	,,
,, Stock of Cotton	825,000	,,
,, ,, Surats	58,000	,,
,, ,, Cotton in London ...	19,000	,,

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JULY 10.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Tavoy route to Bangkok right.

Bangkok to Saigon still interrupted.

Suez Suakim cable interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, July 11.

10 p.m. ..... 82°

SUNDAY, July 12.

6 a.m. ..... 80°5

10 a.m. ..... 84·2

2 p.m. ..... 85·6

4 p.m. ..... 85·2

PRAYERS for rain were offered in Bombay Cathedral yesterday.

MR. A. O. HUME has arrived in Bombay from Simla, on his way home. Arrangements are, it is said, being made to hold a meeting to do him honour before his departure from Bombay.

SANCTION has been accorded to the permanent extension of the Sind-Peshin Railway to the Khojak, with of course a bridge over the Lora river.

THE State and private jewellery of the Nizamut family of Moorshedabad, recently put up to auction in Calcutta, realised a sum not far below the estimated value. The jewellery was valued at Rs 4,86,000, and fetched about Rs. 4,82,000. Some two lakhs' worth of the more valuable articles were bought in, as the prices offered were insufficient.

THE success of the two recent concerts at the Town Hall was so gratifying that it would be a pity if less than justice were done to any of the ladies and gentlemen who contributed to the entertainments. We are glad to take the opportunity of recognising the valuable contributions which were made to both concerts by Herr Schmuck and Miss Schmuck—two accomplished executants whose playing is always listened to with pleasure.

THE photographic office in the Survey of India Department are preparing a series of permanent photograph prints of Indian art work exhibited in the Calcutta Exhibition. The first part is now procurable at the booksellers' in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay. It comprises six heliogravure plates of wood carving—a teakwood chair from Burmah, a door and window from Shahpur in the Punjab, a sandalwood panel from Kanara, blackwood carvings from Ahmedabad, and some sandalwood work from Mysore. The plates are admirably executed. They have all the fineness of detail of photographs with more of the strength, and they make admirable substitutes for copperplate engravings. The work, so far as it may be judged from the instalment now issued, will do great credit to the Department, and it ought to be widely appreciated as a souvenir of the Exhibition.

ANOTHER publication of artistic interest is the "Journal of Indian Art," Part 6, which is devoted to Bidri ware, of which a well-written technical description is given by Mr. T. N. Mukharji, and to rustic ornamentation, a short article on which is contributed by Mr. J. L. Kipling. Mr. Mukharji speaks of Bidri ware as "a declining industry" that deserves support to save it from extinction. The copious illustration which is given to the work speaks interest in an art which is full of character and attractiveness. The journal maintains its reputation for fulness and quality of illustration.

THE success of the Back Bay Bath undertaking is being held up as a bright example for Calcutta to follow. The *Indian Daily News* remarks :—"The obvious reflection is, if such a project can be carried through successfully in Bombay, why should it not be possible to work a similar scheme in Calcutta, where there is a much larger European population, and no other bath to compete with, whilst there was one already in existence at Bombay when the Back Bay Bath was started? If the Government were applied to, we should fancy they would make no difficulty about granting a site—either a part of the Dalhousie Square Tank, or a piece of land on the riverside, where it would be possible to arrange for having the bath emptied at low water, and refilled at high tide during the night. If the Back Bay Swimming Bath at Bombay can pay 8 per cent., it is certain that a properly-constructed and well-conducted swimming bath in Calcutta would be a highly profitable investment, as well as a great public convenience."

ACCORDING to several correspondents cholera is spreading seriously in Guzerat. We learn that some fifty cases occurred in Gandevi between Monday and Friday last, thirty-five of which have proved fatal. There was an average of seven deaths per day. In all some 75 people have been carried away within the last three weeks. A correspondent suggests that the Baroda authorities should depute a medical graduate of some experience to help the poor sufferers and to inquire into the sanitary condition of the place. From Billimora a correspondent writes :—The quarter attacked here is that occupied solely by fishermen, where fish and mutton are offered to the public for sale. The stench emanating from this section is so noxious that the appearance of the epidemic cannot create much surprise. The houses there are low, and sanitation is defective. On July 9 about five cases proved fatal. Many of the low-caste people refuse to visit the infected quarter. I am told that at first the fishermen flatly objected to removing the dead bodies. The police, as a precaution against the further spread of the disease have directed that no mangoes, plantains, or jack-fruit, are to be offered in the bazaar for public sale. The crops, which were withering on account of the scarcity of rain, are improving under the influence of the showers which now occasionally fall.

A STRANGE challenge to the Salvation Army appears in the last number of the *Bombay Guardian*. Mr. G. P. Taylor, a resident of Ahmedabad, confesses to a feeling of honest doubt as to Major Tucker's assertion that during the last two and half years about 10,000 have "come out for Salvation" (in India, we presume), and that at least 1,000 of these are now fighting as soldiers in the Army. Mr. Taylor suggests that the leader of the Salvationist has been too gloriously lavish with his 0's, and adds :—

So far at least as the established "regular station" at Ahmedabad is concerned, I question whether the total number of the Army's adherents exceeds the units ; and in order to bring this matter to a definite issue, I beg to lay before Mr. Tucker, or any other "officer" of the Army, the following distinct and specific proposal. Let him send to you, for publication, within fifteen days of the appearance of this letter, the names, and, for purposes of verification, the full addresses of ten adults, statedly residing within the city walls of Ahmedabad, who, say, on the first day of the current month (July 1) were recognised "soldiers" of the Salvation Army. I further stipulate that each man or woman named (1) must not, at any time prior to admission into the Salvation Army, have been reckoned amongst the adherents of any Christian denomination ; (2) must have broken with caste and renounced the distinctive caste-customs ; and (3) must so far, at least outwardly, conform to Christian practice as to keep the Lord's Day holy. If after candid inquiry I should find that these simple conditions are fulfilled in the case of each of the ten "soldiers" whose names may be communicated to you for publication, I hereby promise to send through you, if you will kindly allow of it, as a subscription to the Salvation Army in Bombay, a cheque for Rs. 100 one hundred).

IF our own finances, says the *Pall Mall Gazette* are to be regarded as in disorder—which they certainly are—owing to a deficit of fifteen millions, which has yet to be dealt with, what is to be said of those of France, with her twenty odd millions of deficit, which she is making no preparations to meet by fresh taxation? The growth of the French debt is indeed something appalling. When M. Léon Say was Finance Minister he consolidated a large floating debt, and the total of the consolidated debt then stood at £880,000,000, 20 per cent. more than our own. Since then—in only three years—another floating debt has sprung up, which by the end of the present year is likely to attain £80,000,000. Already one-third of the ordinary Budget, which stands at the enormous figure of £120,000,000, is required for the service of the regular debt. What is to be done? Few people as yet realise how fast old Europe, with its most civilised countries in the van, is careering towards the abyss of bankruptcy.

IN an age of Gladstone claret and Spanish port, mitigated by temperance legislation, antiquarians may refer with interest to "A Vindication of Strong Beer," which was written two centuries ago by "the prolific 'Anon,'" to defend "the distressed company of brewers" against teetotal fanatics. "England," says the author, "if cut off from wine hath whereat to rejoice. For of hopps and mault, our native commodities, and therefore more agreeable to the constitutions of our native inhabitants, may be made such strong beer as that it may serve instead of sack if authority shall think fit." Thence, he remarks, would ensue great increase of tillage and of hop-gardens, to the benefit of the industrious farmer, the revenue of the nobility, and the poor people whose food it is. Then little nourishment, and is indeed sometimes dangerous unless combined with beer well infused with hops, "which is more powerful to expel poisonous infection than is yet publicly known or taken notice of."

THE announcement that the Russian Government intends to convert the harbour of Vladivostock into a first-rate naval fortress and arsenal, and to station there a fleet of fifteen first-rate ironclads, is of some interest. In the former wars between England and Russia there has been no great naval battle and but few important encounters at sea. The Russian fleet has been usually cooped up in the Baltic, and ice-bound during the greater portion of the year. During the Crimean war no naval fight of any serious importance took place ; and it is believed that the only occasion on which the English and Russian fleets have ever engaged in something like a general action was during the war which prevailed shortly before the assassination of Paul I. in 1801. It is difficult to find any records of that combat ; but there is no doubt that during the great naval wars of the Napoleonic era an impression existed that the Russians were good fighters at sea. There is ample evidence of this belief to be found in Marryat's novel "Mr. Midshipman Easy," readers of which will not readily forget the great fight off the coast of Corsica between the English frigate Aurora and the Russian frigate Trident.

A NOVEL suggestion was made to the London School Board by a deputation, of which the Princess Louise was a member. It was to the effect that the handsome school-buildings belonging to the Board should be utilised as recreation-rooms for adults in the evenings. As the school-buildings are provided by the ratepayers—at a considerable expense—it is urged that those who pay rates should get the maximum of benefit from them. And social intercourse and sensible amusement being now recognised as a part of education, it may be said that the schools would be serving the purpose for which they were founded if they were put to the use required by the deputation. Certainly there would be less dissatisfaction in paying the school rates if it were known that even the working man who did not send his children to the Board school could if he pleased get something for his money. The scheme, too, responds to one of the greatest wants of the age. It is of no use to shorten the hours of labour if we cannot give the labourer something to do and somewhere to go in his leisure hours But there are undoubted difficulties about the scheme, which, perhaps, the promoters have foreseen and are prepared to meet.

WHEN preparations for war were being made, and transport animals were being purchased in large numbers, during March and April, two or three well-known horse dealers of the Punjab made extensive purchases, and supplied a great many ponies to the committee at Rawal Pindi. These preparations, however, ceased and the dealers found their occupation suddenly gone. They accordingly represented to the authorities that owing to Mr. Gladstone's sudden change of policy, a large number of animals had been left on their hands, with which they did not know what to do, and they considered it a hardship that in consequence of their disinterested services to the State in supplying transport animals during a critical period, they should now be allowed to be sufferers. As the complaint seemed a reasonable one, the dealers were offered Rs. 10,000 as compensation for their losses, but even this not being accepted as satisfactory, the military authorities were directed to buy up, at the usual prices, the hundred and fifty animals which were said to be still unsold. The dealers have accordingly been called upon to produce their ponies before the purchasing committee. The *Civil and Military Gazette* says that the men are now straining every nerve to find the requisite number.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Paris on the fashions of the season says :—"The crinoline discussion crops up so often that one is tempted to say, 'Let's have the hoop and farthingale back again, and have done with it!' The question now is, are women going to content themselves with the dress improver as it has been worn for some time past, or is the feminine figure to be "improved" at the sides as well? Small waists are in high favour—never more so. Bodices are worn open, or frilled in front that breadth may be given to the shoulders ; and, for the same reason, slight women sometimes have a roll of horsehair placed beneath their skirt on either hip. This same roll has elicited an indignant protest from some who are sternly opposed to the encroachments of crinoline, and who fear a return to the obnoxious substrata of former times. It is very possible, however, that it may mean nothing or very little, and the Charlotte Corday dress requires a certain amount of support at the sides, real or artificial. Strangely soon do we accustom ourselves to new forms. In a few weeks all the peculiarity of this special gown seems to have worn off. When Sargent first showed his portrait of Madame Barckhard at the Salon, the black dress full on the hips, and without upper draperies, had the effect of a fancy costume. Seeing it again at the Rue de Sèze, it struck me quite differently. So attired a lady might this season pass unnoted anywhere. This is the ebb and flow of fashion."

INDIA is year by year figuring more largely in books of travel. Baron Hubner, in describing his last journey, describes this country as "a monstrous empire ; an equilateral triangle, each side of which equals the distance from Spain to Iceland. I travelled through it from end to end, and enjoyed everywhere the most open and friendly hospitality. As an example, I need only mention that I journeyed 5,430 English miles by land, and that every evening I sat down to dinner in a swallow-tail coat and a white necktie." Writing of Lord Ronald Gower's new work "Notes of a tour from Brindisi to Yokohama," the *Saturday Review* sarcastically remarks :—

"Lord Ronald Gower is surprisingly reticent. His vision is very much that of your average Cook's tourist. Everything he sees resembles something else ; when he has recorded this depressing fact he conceives he has fulfilled his mission. Thus does Lord Ronald Gower add to his ample store of knowledge ; Aden reminds him of Hongkong, Penang is not unlike Naples, at Ambar our traveller is reminded of Heidelberg and Ehrenbreitstein. At Aden the Lady Superior of a certain Order reminded him of 'our Queen.' Here, also, the natives, 'like at Honolulu,' dived for coins in the harbour, as 'natives' do very generally all over the world. The exposure of the dead on the Towers of Silence is wittily called 'a weird form of burial, or devoural.' These shrewd observations, together with some effusive patronage of Lord Ripon and a mighty disdain of the European community in Calcutta, are the fruits of Lord Ronald Gower's tour. Evidently the grand tour has lost its curative properties, and one may go even from Brindisi to Yokohama and learn nothing."

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE "RUSSIAN SPY."

INTELLIGENCE has been received in Bombay that the self-styled Father Kanovics, whose movements in Southern India have gained considerable notoriety from the popular supposition that he is a Russian spy, runs considerable risk of being detained at Cochin as a person unable to render a satisfactory account of himself to the police authorities. It appears that proceedings have been instituted, calling upon him to furnish security for good behaviour to the extent of Rs. 10,250. From a report given elsewhere of an application made on his behalf, it will be seen that the Madras High Court has declined to interfere with the proceedings. Kanovics has also telegraphed to the Austrian consulate at Bombay, claiming protection as an Austrian subject ; but for good and sufficient reasons, to be presently explained, the Acting Consul has so far declined to lend a sympathetic ear to the appeal. It may be at once stated that the theory of Kanovics being a Russian spy in no way originates with the police of Bombay or Madras. No such suspicion has ever entered the mind of the officials. Their interest in his movements was originally of a most prosaic character, and to the mystery and romance with which Kanovics has surrounded himself is solely attributable the unpleasant prominence to which he has been elevated.

On May 1 Kanovics landed in Bombay from Kurrachee, driving at once to the office of the *Bombay Catholic Examiner*. He introduced himself as a missionary and supplied certain information on which the following announcement of his arrival was written and published :—

A distinguished missionary arrived in Bombay by the last Kurrachee mail—the Reverend St. Victor Graf von Csaky-Kanovics, of the Regular Order of Priests of St. Paul. Father Csaky is a nephew of the late Cardinal Pazman, Archbishop of Strigonia in Hungary. Many years of his missionary life were spent in Central America, where he was attached to the St. Salvador mission of his Order. He left Central America in 1879, to join a mission established at home in Syria by members of the house in St. Salvador. His missionary labours in Palestine were devoted to the conversion of a new order of heretics and Protestants, followers of Doctors Hoffmann and Hartmann. He left home on the 19th of December, 1881, and travelled *via* Aleppo, Diarbekir in Mesopotamia, Bagdad, and Kurrachee. In the course of his journey he fell into the hands of Arabs, who robbed him of everything, near Hama in Syria. His ultimate destination is Tsikogar in Manchouria. *A propos* of certain glowing accounts of Protestant evangelisation in Central America, Father Csaky assures us that there were not twenty-five indigenous Protestants in the whole of Central America when he left it. He also relates instances of the most frightful cruelty practised upon priests by President Barrios, who was killed in battle a short time ago.

Bishop Meurin was absent at the time, but the distinguished missionary received a cordial welcome, and the customary, hospitality was extended to him. During his few days' stay at the Fort Chapel he gave the additional information that he was a brother of the Order of Reformed Barnabites, and his immediate superior was P. Paulus Hoffer Von Hoffersburg, of Vienna. He claimed to be of noble parentage, describing his father as Graf Alfred Von Kanovics, Director of the First Siebenburger Railway, resident in Buda Pesth, and his mother as a Countess Csaky. It was soon discovered by the fathers at the Fort Chapel that their visitor was no ordinary personage. He is an accomplished linguist, speaking German, Hungarian, Latin, French, English, Arabic, Albanian, and Maygar. Although not much over thirty years of age he was able to sustain an almost incessant flow of conversation respecting his own career and to narrate a multitude of moving incidents in which he was the central figure. On one occasion he exhibited an Arab disguise in his possession. He spoke Arabic fluently, and claimed to be thoroughly familiar with the Koran. Bishop Meurin, being some what sceptical as to the genuineness of Kanovics' claims, interrogated him closely, and pressed for the production of the papers with which as a missionary he would have been furnished before setting out on his journey. His story of being plundered by the robbers was brought forward in excuse for not being able fully to satisfy the Bishop's curiosity, and the couple of letters Kanovics did produce determined Bishop Meurin to confront the stranger with the Papal Delegate. The examination of his pretensions by Monsigneur Agliardi led him into repeated contradictions and inconsistencies. It was proved that he claimed membership in a religious order which existed only in his imagination, whilst the mission in Manchouria to which he asserted himself to be proceeding was in charge of a congregation of an entirely different description. The result was that a warning notice was issued by Bishop Meurin cautioning the Catholic clergy against admitting into their houses and allowing to say mass or perform other priestly functions "a certain person calling himself Father St. Victor Graf Von Csaky-Kanovics of the order of Reformed Barnabites." The person against whom this warning was directed had meanwhile operated in another direction. Calling upon Mr. C. B. Prumler, the acting Austro-Hungarian Consul in Bombay, Kanovics introduced himself as a cousin of the Consul, Mr. Stockinger, at present absent in Europe. The Acting Consul he requested to obtain for him a free passage to China by the Austrian-Lloyds line, and before taking leave he borrowed ten rupees to assist him in travelling to Khandalla and back, on a farewell visit to the fathers on the hill, before starting on his voyage. The Acting Consul's suspicions having also been aroused by the singular nature of his visitor's application, he took the precaution to communicate with the Papal Delegate and Bishop Meurin, ignoring a request made by Kanovics that his request should be withheld from their knowledge. The privilege of a residence in Meadow-street with the fathers from whom he had concealed his application to the Consulate, was then withdrawn, and Kanovics removed his belongings, ostensibly to take up quarters in one of the local hotels. None of these were troubled to find him accommodation, and having first made a vain attempt to obtain from St. Xavier's College on some ingenious pretext a white priest's robe, he desappeared from Bombay on the fifth day after his arrival.

Convinced that he had been victimised by an impostor, Mr. Prumler furnished the Acting Deputy Commissioner of Police (Mr. Smith) with a description of the pseudo-missionary. Inquiries instituted by Mr. Superintendent McDermott in Bombay and by the authorities in Madras, who were advised of their probable visitor, soon revealed abundance of confirmatory evidence as to the dubious character of Kanovics. Tracing the traveller backwards whence he came, it was ascertained that at Kurrachee Kanovics explained that his intended visit to Bombay was for the purpose of receiving payment from the Austrian Consul of a State subsidy amounting to Rs. 6,000, a matter which, it is needless to say, was never broached to the gentlemen from whom ten rupees were extracted as a loan. Further still, the Roman Catholic Chaplain at Kurrachee, with whom Kanovics stayed for some little time, received subsequently a letter from the Préfect Apostolique of Bagdad and [illegible] informing him that the general opinion [illegible] the chaplain's late guest in the a[illegible] which he had passed was that K[illegible]s was an undoubted *chevalier d'industrie*, and describing him further, said, "*Il est tres menter.*" From this assertion, the later hosts of this mysterious personage were not at all disposed to dissent.

But Kanovics was evidently little disposed to abandon the mendacity which had served him through journey of such length that his starting place still remains undefined. For one night he rested at Poona as the guest of the priests in the Deccan capital. Still preceding Bishop Meurin's warning announcement which declared him an impostor, he presented himself on the following day at Sholapore, and was cordially greeted as one "who had been asked by his lordship to stay a day and visit the Catholics" in the vicinity. At Sholapore his assumption was so perfect that he is described as having won all hearts by the charm of his manner, and his charity was so boundless that he even found some excuse for Martin Luther. Without asking for money he greatly interested his hearers in his China mission, and understanding that to obtain money on its behalf was the object of his travels, a lady handed him a contribution of Rs. 20. Adapting his story to the occasion, he informed an Irish lady that his mother, too, was Irish, and produced photographs of a brother and sister, with a copy of the *Examiner* in which his career had been so flatteringly described. The news that afterwards reached Sholapore as to the imposture practised on the community was at first received with incredulity.

At Madras, where the police were awaiting his arrival, no lengthened stay could have been made by Kanovics, who then passed rapidly southwards. At Pondicherry a correspondent carries on the interesting story. About the middle of May a traveller habited as a priest presented himself at the Roman Catholic Mission House in the French city. In the absence of the Bishop, he was entertained at the house of the Préfect Apostolique and, next morning was invited to assist at mass in the Cathedral, where he even administered the Holy Communion to several members of the congregation. A few hours later the visitor resumed his journey by the mid-day train, with a loan of Rs. 60 from the Préfect Apostolique. According to the correspondent who fills up this break in the narrative, Kanovics was afterwards discovered by means of photographs to be the notorious Olivier Pain, the banished communist of Paris and sometime Minister of War to the Mahdi in the Soudan. Returning into British territory, this missionary to China proceeded to Tinnevelly, the terminus of the South Indian Railway, passed into Travancore, and went from Trevandrum through Quilon up the western coast to Aleppey, Ernaculam, and Trichoor. Three weeks after his departure from Bombay he presents himself at Cochin, and interviewing the editor of the local newspaper, indignantly repudiates the suggestion that he is a Russian spy. His story at this interview introduces a brother "the most honble Sir Zollan de Kanovics of Pacser at Buda-Pesth in Hungary," to whom he had written acquainting him with the persecution to which he was subject and requiring him to send the funds necessary for his return home. As soon as the funds arrived, Kanovics added, he should take such legal action as he might be advised to vindicate his name and honour from the aspersions cast upon them. During the two months that have since passed Kanovics has rem ained at Cochin, first staying at the Travellers' Bungalow, and latterly with a Goanese priest. His application to the brother has presumably led to no results, as Kanovics is now reported to be entirely without funds. Mr. Prumler in the meantime received from the Austrian Consul a denial of the relationship Kanovics had set up. His mother he had told the Acting Consul was the Countess of Alacasi and the sister to the mother of Mr. Stockinger, whose letter further modestly disclaims the nobility of his mother's family. Acting upon this disclaimer Mr. Prumler wrote a few days ago reminding Kanovic of the circumstances under which the loan was obtained. Towards the end of last week Kanovics telegraphed that he was in danger of arrest, and imploring Mr. Prumler's interference. To this appeal the Acting Consul has returned an answer to the effect that Kanovics should first refund the loan, and prove his nationality—no difficult task remembering that at Cochin he has boasted the possession of the insignia of an Austrian order, and claimed that it was conferred upon him as a personal distinction. The Madras High Court having declined to transfer the proceedings which threaten Kanovics' liberty, he has since been granted fourteen days in which to find the security for good behaviour that has been demanded of him. The statement of counsel as to the accused being dogged by the police as a Russian spy and Bishop Meurin having written to the same effect is without a shadow of foundation. It would extend this narrative indefinitely to follow Kanovics throughout the conflicting details of the various accounts of his antecedents and career, and the object of his stay in India. From the foregoing it will probably be deemed in no way surprising that the district magistrate at Cochin has on his own responsibility at length called upon this mysterious visitor to render an account of himself by which his identity may be satisfactorily established once for all.

AN APPEAL TO THE MADRAS HIGH COURT.

Mr. Willie Grant on Wednesday afternoon made an application before Mr. Justice Kernan officiating chief justice, and Mr. Justice Parker in connection with an order of the Deputy Magistrate of Cochin, named Kristnaswmy Iyer, dated 4th instant, calling upon a gentleman who is supposed to be a Russian spy, to furnish security for good behaviour to the extent of Rs. 10,250, that is to say, his own security of Rs. 250 and two sureties of Rs. 5,000 each. The gentleman himself states that he is a Hungarian and a Priest in Holy Orders. He had been in Bombay some time ago, and while there he was the guest of Bishop Meurin, of the Roman Catholic Church ; he left Bombay and came to Madras, and from here he proceeded to Cochin. Bishop Meurin seemed to have had some reason to suspect that the gentleman was a Russian spy, and he thereupon issued a circular to the Catholic clergy cautioning them against receiving the gentleman, or allowing him to officiate in any of their churches. On his arrival in Cochin, the *Western Star*, in its issues of the 30th May and of the 6th June, respectively, published letters or articles clearing up the suspicions upon his character and showed that he had papers in his possession which proved that he was the son of a count in some part of Hungary, and that it was altogether a mistaken notion that he was a Russian spy. However, the Police had been dogging his steps all over India, and at Cochin he had received the above order from the Deputy Magistrate.

Mr Justice Kernan.—He had been meandering all over the country?

Mr. Grant.—No, he has been travelling. I do not know if that is any ground that he should be called upon to furnish security.

Mr. Justice Kernan.—Of course not. What is your application?

Mr. Grant.—The proceedings before this Magistrate are to take place to-morrow, and if the gentleman does not find the security of Rs. 10,000, he will be sent to jail. The Magistrate is a native. The proceedings are to take place under Section 112 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and I apply against these proceedings. On the information given in the *Western Star* when it first published Bishop Meurin's letter that he was a Russian spy, enquiries were started in Cochin as to what business the Reverend gentleman, therein referred to, had in British Cochin, and as to the period of time he intended to remain in Cochin ; and on the 6th June the gentleman gave an explanation to the enquiries, but the officials did not consider the explanation satisfactory. The gentleman at present has no means of subsistence. He has been asked to show cause why he should not be bound over and the security of two gentlemen of substance, holding property is required, in Rs. 5,000 each, and his own security of Rs. 250. My application, as framed in Cochin, is that the matter should be transferred from the hands of the Deputy Magistrate to a Bench of Magistrates that they have in Cochin, consisting of some merchants who are invested with magisterial powers and who would be better able to take up the case. I submit at the same time that the proceedings are extremely irregular and that they ought to be revised. In the first place the Deputy Magistrate is a Hindoo gentleman, and he is not likely to be able to deal with a case of this kind. Then again, it is clear that he is acting under the instructions of the District Magistrate, Mr. Logan. It is Mr. Logan himself that has directed these proceedings to be adopted. We object to show cause before the Deputy Magistrate, because he is acting simply under instructions from the District Magistrate, and an appeal would be, in the first place, to the District Magistrate, who is the moving spirit in the matter. I submit that the Bench of Magistrates would be better able to deal with the case.

Mr. Justice Kernan.—The Magistrate might go on with the case, and you can apply afterwards if there is anything irregular. I do not see how we can interfere.

Mr. Grant submitted that where it was clear that an impartial enquiry could not be had, the case might be transferred. The Magistrate appeared to have already made up his mind in the matter, and the gentleman did not think he would get a fair trial. The first letter from the Deputy Magistrate to the gentleman, was to the following effect. "What is your business in coming to Cochin? How long do you intend remaining? You must give previous notice to me of all your movements."

Mr. Justice Kernan.—What other Magistrate is there in Cochin?

Mr. Grant.—The Bench of Magistrates.

Mr. Justice Kernan.—Oh no ; that will never do.

Mr. Grant.—Then I would ask that it might be transferred to the District Magistrate, if there is any irregularity there will be a revision.

Mr. Justice Kernan : What section do you say authorises the transfer.

Mr. Grant.—Section 526. This gentleman cannot apply for transfer out of Cochin, because in Cochin he appears to have made some friends among the Europeans, and if he is required to give security, he can only give it in Cochin.

Mr. Justice Kernan.—Is there no Joint Magistrate or any European Magistrate there?

Mr. Morgan (Deputy Registrar).—There is the Court Officer.

Mr. Justice Kernan.—What has become of your client, Mr. Grant?

Mr. Grant.—He is in Cochin.

Mr. Justice Kernan.—What is the distance from Cochin to where a European Magistrate can take up the matter.

Mr. Grant.—There is one in Palghaut?

Mr. Justice Kernan.—How far is that from Cochin.

A Native Pleader in Court.—100 miles by backwater and rail.

Mr. Justice Kernan.—You have an appeal, Mr. Grant.

Mr. Grant.—Yes, to the District Magistrate.

Their lordships then consulted together for some time, making references to the Criminal Procedure Code, and to the Ilbert Act III of 1884.

Mr. Justice Kernan then said that he saw no reason for interfering. If even the Deputy Magistrate did not deal properly with the matter, an appeal could be made to the District Magistrate, and if the result of that appeal was not satisfactory, application could be made to this Court.—*Madras Times.*

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, July 11.—The barometer has risen rapidly in the Punjab and slightly in Rajputana, but has fallen elsewhere. The south-west winds are well distributed. Rain has fallen in Rajputana and the Central Indian plateau fairly, and general rain is reported from Burmah, Assam, Bengal, the North-west Provinces, and also in the Punjab up to Rawal Pindi, Lahore excepted. The temperature has fallen greatly in the Punjab, Central India, and Rajputana. Highest yesterday 111° at Sealkot. Light partial rain in the peninsula. Rain to-day—Bareilly and Akola, 4 inches ; Chakrata, Saugor, and Karwar, 3 inches ; Simla and Nagpore, 2 inches ; Jullunder and Goenah, 1½ inches ; Sealkot, Ludhiana, Mussoorie, Lucknow, Benares, Burdwan, Moulmein, Khandwa, Indore, Goa, Cuddapah, Rajamundry, and Bangalore, 1 inch ; Ranikhet, Agra, Fyzabad, Silchar, Dacca, Chittagong, Muzzafurpore, Raipur, Akyab, Tounghoo, and Diamond Island, ½ inch or above. Previously :—Cawnpore, 3 inches ; Naini Tal, 2½ inches ; Muzzafarpore, 1½ inches ; Bijapore, Dinagepore, and Gooty, 1 inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Byculla.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously registered ..	8 33	9 41	9 44	10 46
July 10, Friday	0 44	.....	.....	.....
,, 11, Saturday	0 0	0 37	0 36	0

only excuse I hear offered here, when I ask why things which admittedly oughi to be done, are year after year left undone. It may have some virtue in English ears which mine miss. To an American it sounds perilously like nonsene.

There is interesting news from Crete. The Porte has imposed a governor upon the Cretans who is distasteful to them; indeed, he is said to have been selected mainly because of this. Everybody expects trouble on the island, and perhaps bloodshed. Now it is quite safe to affirm that England will sympathize with the Cretans; that English liberal papers will have a great deal to say about the unspeakable Turk and his unfitness to remain in Europe; and that, if Turkish troops quell the disturbance with their accustomed spirit, this island will ring again with outcries like those evoked by the Bulgarian atrocities. Will you bear with me while I point out how singularly this small mote in the eye of Islam resembles in fashion the great beam which blurs the British vision?

You, as represented by your Government, are striving to do a thing to the people of Ireland which in a thousand times less excusable than the action which Crete resents. It is clearly within the right of the Sultan to send a Governor to Crete, and if Savas Pasha was, alleged, selected because the people of the island hated him the thing was still done openly and frankly, and I do not find it easy to get up indignation over it. How much worse in spirit, how infinitely more cruel both in immediate purpose and in indifference to future results, far-reaching and of the very gravest importance, is the English attempt to impose a Catholic Primate upon Ireland whom the Irish do not want!

It is hard to believe that the English people really comprehend the nature of the thing which they are passively allowing to be done in their name. The archiepiscopal see of Dublin—to Irish Catholics what the see of Canterbury is to English Churchmen—is now vacant. It has been filled during two lives, at least, by prelates who have not had the confidence or sympathy of the Irish as a people, and under whose guidance the Catholic Church has measurably lost its power over Irish communicants. The priests of Ireland are practically unanimous in the assertion that if religion is to retain its influence in their parishes the new Primate must be a man in sympathy with the people, and possessing their confidence, not to say affection. The priests of the Dublin archdiocese faithfully reflected this feeling by selecting as *dignissimus* in their presentation of candidates to the Vatican the President of Maynooth College, Dr. Walsh. They did not, mark you, choose Dr. Croke, nor even canvass his name; they had no desire to put the matter on a political basis: but they did choose one of the ablest administrators, one of the ripest scholars, and one of the truest and wisest gentlemen in Ireland—one against whom it would be impossible to urge undue partisanship or undignified conceptions of the responsibilities of the cloth. They chose him by a majority so distinct that there could be no mistaking its meaning and their choice was greeted with enthusiasm all over Ireland.

The rulers of England, with a fatuity almost past belief, think it would be a profitable thing to bully or bribe the Vatican into rejecting Dr. Walsh, and appointing somebody who would be Lord Spencer's Archbishop and accordingly, Mr. Errington is sent to Rome to intrigue against the popular candidate. The exact responsibility for Mr. Errington's visit not assume to fix. The Government does not accept it, does not repudiate it. It is a matter of record that he has heretofore had intimate relations with, and missions from, the Foreign Office. The inference that he acts for it now is fair. The Roman correspondents of London papers, taking his cue, have from the beginning hoped ridicule on the Irish bishops visiting Rome, treated the candidature of Dr. Walsh as if he were some pestilential adventurer and suspect, and manufactured "news" day by day in the line of triumphant prediction that the Pope would listen to England's demand, and refuse to nominate the Irish candidate. I have looked in vain in English papers both for a repudiation of Mr. Errington's advertised mission and a denial that the correspondents were justified in describing as England's demands the war upon Dr. Walsh.

Now, while there need be no fear, I think, that the Vatican will nominate any other than Dr. Walsh, the failure of the effort against him will in no wise lessen its meanness of wickedness. We are accustomed to think of the Englishman as bluff open, manly, yet here is an underhanded intrigue conducted in his name worthy of an Armenian. We are invited to regard the Englishman as the natural custodian of the cause of liberty; yet in this case he is made consenting partner in an attempt to rob both the Catholics of Ireland and the Pope at Rome of their respective rights to settle a matter concerning them and them alone. The end to be gained is contemptibly small—simply to have an Archbishop in Dublin who will train in the Castle band and help to keep up the worn-out fiction of a Viceregal Court there. To attain this ignoble end, you not only employ unworthy and dishonourable means but you deliberately endanger the religious faith of some millions of people whom the irony of fate has yoked beside you and force the Church of Rome into a course of action which cannot but be ruinous to it. I am neither a Catholic nor an Irishman, but still I shudder at the thought of what Ireland would be like if its faith were so undermined and shaken as it would be by the affront urged by Mr. Errington. For the Cats does not stop at the half-way house of Protestantism. When he swings away from Rome the pendulum carries him its whole length as you have seen in France. A Catholic Ireland must be preferable, from any point of view, to a Communistic Ireland. Those who know the country best feel most convinced that the Catholicism of Ireland, long-suffering and patient as it has been, would not survive such an insult as the rejection of Dr. Walsh.

I am confident that I have said nothing in all this with which most intelligent and fair-minded Englishmen will not agree. The interesting thing is that it should be left for a stranger within your gates to say what tens of thousands of Englishmen must have thought. Perhaps if you cultivated more the national habit of really saying what you thought, instead of what it is assumed is the conventional thing to say Americans would both understand and like Englishmen better.

GENERAL GORDON'S KHARTOUM JOURNALS.

A LONDON correspondent of the *Pioneer* gives the following details respecting the "Journals of General Gordon at Khartoum" which were on the eve of publication when the mail left:—

The diary is divided into six books. The original was written on the backs of telegraph forms, and each book was sent down separately and most of them were wrapped up in pocket handkerchiefs. Each packet bears a note to the effect that pruning will be necessary in the event of publication, but no pruning has been made. With the exception of one passage the diary appears intact, and that passage is of a personal and non-political nature. In order to give your readers a just idea of the exceptional interest and value of this book it would be necessary to transfer its contents to your pages, but there is only time to send you some of the most striking passages of the Hero of Khartoum's last utterances. The diary commences on the 10th Sept., and closes on the 13th December, and, unless a 7th volume should turn up, an inscrutable silence and mystery shrouds the final six weeks of the defence of Khartoum.

General Gordon began his diary on the departure of Colonel Stewart on his ill-fated mission with the intention of continuing what that officer had done for the previous six months of the siege. Even in September, although none of the Mahdi's forces had then approached Khartoum, he was beginning to be despondent as the following passage will show:—

"It is most dispiriting to be in the position I am, if it was not good for me when I think that when I left I could 'say no man would lift his hand or foot in the land of Soudan' without me, and now we cannot calculate on our existence over twenty-four hours. The people are all against us and what a power they have; they need not fight but have merely to refuse to sell us their grain. The stomach governs the world, and it was the stomach (a despised organ) which caused our misery from the beginning." It is wonderful that the ventral tube of man governs the world in small and great things."

A few pages further on he says: "There is no doubt success makes men hard on their fellows while misfortune makes them soft. (One has only to study the demeanour of a Cabinet Minister or a Colonel while in office, or out of office, to be convinced, of this truth.)"

One of the most characteristic passages in the whole volume, follows next.

"During our blockade we have often discussed the question of being frightened which, in the world's view, a man should never be. For my part I am always frightened and very much so. I fear the future of all engagements. It is not the fear of death, that is past, thank God; but I fear defeat and its consequences. I do not believe a bit in the calm unmoved man. I think it is only that he does not show it outwardly. Thence I conclude no commander of forces ought to live closely in relation with his subordinates who watch him like lynxes, for there is no contagion equal to that of fear. I have been rendered furious when, from anxiety, I could not eat I would find those at the same table were in like manner affected."

General Gordon's account of important events will, however, be of greater interest to your readers than passages throwing light on his own character and fortitude. With regard to Colonel Stewart's journal which is missing, but which is believed to be in the possession of the Mahdi, he writes:—

"I own to a great fear that Stewart's journal will not be published *in extenso* but will be doctored; if so, it is a great pity for there are lots of nice things in it. For really it is my journal as much as Stewart's though he wrote it."

After pointing out the great advantages the Mahdi possesses and dwelling upon the facilities for making war material which the possession of Khartoum would give him, he says: "From a professional military point of view I wish I was the Mahdi; I would laugh at all Europe." His view of his own position is expressed in the following sentence. "If you remove me from being Governor-General then you remove nothing in me; but if you keep me as Governor-General then I will at the cost of my commission in Her Majesty's service see all refugees out of this country." Of prophetic utterances none is more striking than the following: "We are a wonderful people; it was never our Government that made us a great nation; our Government has been ever the drag upon our wheels. It is of course on the cards that Khartoum is taken under the nose of the Expeditionary Force which will be just too late."

With regard to the departure of Colonel Stewart General Gordon wrote on 3rd November when the news was confirmed:

"If the *Abbas* is lost I hope a Court of Inquiry will be held on the departure of Colonel Stewart, Messrs. Power and Herbin, for when they left we had no news of an Expedition or Relief. *Vide* my journal also it was generally believed that the passage of the *Abbas* down was an absolute certainty without danger. I also add that Stewart, Herbin, and Power left of their own free will, and without any order from me, as the papers captured would show, if ever available. I refused to order, but I said, 'If you like to go, I will assist you to go. It is at your own risk. The service you will perform is great, and you can do no good here.' I wrote this to Colonel Stewart, in an official letter."

The most touching passages are the following, the last received from the heroic defender of Khartoum, who succeeded in prolonging the siege for six weeks after he wrote these final entries in his diary.

"The steamers went up and attacked Arabs at Bourre (certainly this day after-day delay has a most disheartening effect on every one. To-day is the 276th day of our anxiety). The Arabs appear, by all accounts, to have suffered to-day heavily at Bourre. We have none wounded by the Arabs, but one man by the discharge of a bad cartridge got a cut in neck; this was owing to the same cause as nearly blew out my eyes the other day. We are going to send down the *Bordeen* the day after to-morrow, and with her I shall send this journal. If some effort is not made before ten day's time the town will fall. It is inexplicable, this delay. If the Expeditionary Forces have reached the river and met my steamers, one hundred men are all that we require, just to show themselves I send this journal, for I have little hopes of saving it if the town fails. I put in (Appendix E. F.,) the sort of arrangement I would make with Zubair Pasha for the future government of the Soudan. Ferratch Pasha is really showing an amount of vigour I did not give him credit for. Even if the town falls under the nose of the Expeditionary Force it will not, in my opinion, justify the abandonment of Sennar and Kordofan, or of the Equatorial Provinces by Her Majesty's Government. All that is absolutely necessary is for fifty of the Expeditionary Force to get on board a steamer and come up to Halfeyeh, and thus let their presence be felt, this is not asking much, but it must happen at once, for it will (as usual) be too late. A soldier deserted to the Arabs to-day from the north fort. The buglers on the roof, being short of stature, are put on boxes to enable them to fire over the parapet; one with the recoil of a rifle was knocked right over, and caused considerable excitement. We thought he was killed, by the noise he made in his fall. The Arabs fired their Krupps continually into town from the south-east, but no one knows any portion of it. The Arabs at Goha only fired one shell at the Palace to-day, which burst in the air. (December 14th)—Arabs fired two shells at the Palace this morning; 546 rounds expended in town in two days. 5½ okes of biscuit! 10-30 a. m.—The steamers are down at Omdurman, engaging the Arabs, consequently I am on *tenterhooks!* 11-30 a. m.—Steamers returned: the *Bordeen* was struck by a shell in her battery; we had only one man wounded. We are going to send down the *Bordeen* 'tomorrow' with this journal. If I was in command of the two hundred men of the Expeditionary Force which are all that are necessary for the movement, I should stop just below Halfeyeh and attack the Arabs at that place before I came on here to Khartoum. I should then communicate with the north fort and act according to circumstances. Now mark this: if the Expeditionary Force, and I ask for no more than two hundred men, do not come in ten days the town may fall, and I have done my best for the honour of our country. Good bye."

THE FIRST LADY CANDIDATE FOR PARLIAMENT.

It is not quite so certain as the Camberwell Radicals appear to be taking for granted (says the *Law Times*), that there is no law to prevent a lady sitting and voting in Parliament. Historically, the right which Miss Helen Taylor proposes to vindicate is absolutely without foundation. Whatever obscurity may surround the origin of our representative institutions, it is perfectly certain that the law will admit no other origin for the right of the Commons to sit at Westminster than the writs of the early Plantagenet Kings command ing the sheriffs to certain number of knights from each county and of burgesses from each town. There is no difficulty in fixing the first constitution of a representation of the Commons in this form at some date between the years 1265 and 1295, and from that date to this the representative of the people have remained "knights" and "burgesses." They are still so styled in Royal proclamations proroguing and reassembling Parliament, and, to the best of our belief, they were so styled in writs for the election of new members down to 1872. It is quite certain that no woman could have been lawfully returned in 1295 to a writ summoning "*duos milites*," "*duos burgenses*" and "*duos burgenses*;" and it appears scarcely less certain that, when the writs ran in English, the words "knights" citizens, and "burgesses" were equally omitted when a woman is styled by grammar but not by courtesy, the more worthy gender. By the statute 35 & 36 Vict. c. 33, a form of writ was provided in which thereturning officer is bidden to cause election to be made "according to law" of a member or members; but it can hardly be argued that the mere introduction of this ambiguous word would confer the requisite qualification upon women, if it be held that they were previously disqualified. We are inclined to think that, when this interesting constitutional question is threshed out, the conclusion will be that by the original constitution of Parliament men only were qualified to sit; that this rule has been confirmed by the unvaried practice of six centuries; and that it can only be modified by express enactment. Miss Taylor appears to rely on the fact that no legal authority can be cited against her, and to this extent she is right; but direct legal authority there is none. But neither is there any direct legal authority to the effect that women cannot be jurors, or that they cannot be drawn for the militia. The famous case of Chorlton *v.* Lings (47 L. T. Rep. N.S. 624), however, in which it was held that a woman could not vote, is a very strong indirect authority against Miss Taylor's legal position. "Take the case, a peeress in her own right," says Lord Justice Bramwell in his judgment; "can she appear and take her seat in the House of Lords? No; it is unquestionable that she can neither sit herself nor vote by proxy. The absence of such a right is due to the fact that, even in this country in modern times, chiefly out of respect for women and a sense of decorum, and not from their want of intellect or their being for any other reason unfit to take part in the government of the country, they have been excused from taking any share in this department of public affairs." There appears, however to be no doubt that the legal question is to be fought, and that another solemn judicial decision will be necessary in order, as was said by Mr. Justice Byles in Chorlton *v.* Lings, "for ever to exorcise and lay this ghost of a doubt which ought never to have arisen." The *Law Journal* says on this subject:—"We fear that Miss Helen Taylor's gallant resolve to represent North Camberwell in Parliament will lead to no practical result except trouble to herself and expense to her friends. It is true that there is no statutory prohibition against women as members of Parliament, but an unbroken immemorial usage in reference to more than half of Her Majesty's subjects is quite as strong as a statute. Seldom says that among the ancient Britons women had prerogative in deliberative sessions,' but whatever may have been the law in the days of Boadicea, or in regard to the Witenagemot, women are disqualified from sitting in the Houses of Commons. A woman returned to Parliament will not even have the melancholy satisfaction of Mr. Bradlaugh, of being a member without a seat, if she should obtain a majority in the hot foot, because those who vote for her will vote for a notoriously disqualified person; their votes will be thrown away, and the candidate next in numbers will, on petition, obtain the seat. On the other hand, there is nothing to prevent a woman from going to the poll. The returning officer cannot safely interfere, and if a woman should head the poll a petition claiming the seat would in ordinary course be presented. It is usual for a member petitioned against to take his seat meanwhile, but if that member is disqualified the House of Commons itself may interfere to prevent the seat being taken."

LONDON CHILDREN.

MODERN sanitary improvements have rendered London one of the healthiest cities in the world. The decreased mortality among infants and the healthy character of Londoners' children, conclusively prove this. Forty years ago—perhaps thirty—London children could be distinguished at a glance. Like children who are born and kept too long in India at present, they possessed characteristics of their own. They were pale-faced, cachectic, wire-drawn, unnaturally slim in the legs and large in the eyes. Any observer at the seaside could at once pick them out from their country cousins. Now they only differ from them, as a rule, by being more picturesquely dressed, and Miss Kate Greenaway is responsible for this. Many causes have within the period named contributed to the greater healthiness of London children. The rise of sanitation as a science dates within last thirty years. An army of lecturers entering our houses, now clean and sweet with a plentiful, if not a good water supply, have instructed mothers on the advantages of airy nurseries, uncurtained beds, mats which can be shaken instead of dusty carpets inexorably nailed down, walls painted in distemper instead of hung with arsenical papers, and a hatred of numerous cupboards, hangings, and the like, which hold dust. Physic with which we were dosed as children—the nauseous senna, the unutterable Gregory powder—these are flung to the dogs by sensible mothers, and a more generous dietary, meat at breakfast, a biscuit for lunch, and so forth, substituted with excellent results. The reign of cold water, and of more vigourous exercise, too, has set in. Girls do not now pace the London squares till they are thirteen, holding a doll to their hearts, whatever French novelists may say. Good little boys with flapping shirt collars and short trowsers trimmed with lace have ceased to walk in pairs before a governess who inculcates that dirtying their shoes is one of the seven deadly sins. All over "Greater London" (of whose children we now speak more particularly) the hard asphalte walks are favourable to dry feet, and invite children as soon as they leave the perambulator to trundle hoops. The boys after that epoch at once take naturally to cricket, football, hockey, and the like, as they see their big brothers doing. The use of flannel jerseys and articles which wash, obviates the troubles which invariably followed in old days when Master Tommy had divided his jacket. Girls, from their earliest years, now turn to lawn tennis. Squares and suburban gardens cannot be better utilised than by giving them up to this game. Another factor in the healthy town life of London children of late years, must certainly be esteemed the mild winters which have prevailed since 1880-81. Rain is unpleasant, but, on the whole, promotes health; cold is most prejudicial to children, and few parents sufficiently realise it.

Social and domestic reform has fortunately not stopped short at the children of the rich and well-to-do. A great improvement may be noted in the health and vigour of the poorer children as well. The observer recalls the days before the Thames Embankment, when scores and hundreds of mudlarks dabbled in the unsavoury ooze and shingle left by the river at every low tide; he thinks of the languige, the actions, the indescribable squalor, of these bare-legged outcasts of the great city, and is thankful to look upon their descendants with clean hands and faces, with more decorous language and demeanour daily repairing to school. In many districts the juvenile ragamuffin has entirely disappeared, while a cleaner, healthier, if noisier, product of civilisation has taken his place. Sad to say, generation after generation of the former London children, in the last century, grew up without knowing how to play. Now the spacious playgrounds provide swings, giant strides, and abundance of room for games of running, which develop activity together with thews and sinews. Holiday jaunts into the country have become common. A brightness has fallen upon these young lives entirely undreamed of by their fathers. The younger and still poorer children of the metropolis have not been forgotten by the benevolent. Open spaces, disused burial grounds, and the like have been beautified, furnished with seats, walks, and flowers, and handed over by the affluent to their less favoured brethren. All this has largely increased the happiness and the health of the poorer London children. The ancients, looking to the "huge bones dug out of excavated sepulchres," as one of them says, considered that mankind had degenerated from the heroic standard. The skulls of our prehistoric ancestors have dispelled the illusion in more scientific days. In our own times the above considerations show how sanitary and educational science is actually effecting the change. Man grows in length of days and health before our eyes in this nineteenth century. Thanks to æsthetic canons, and a revived love for bright hues, the dress of Londoners' children is now infinitely more varied, both in type and colour, than the sombre monotonous suits with which our boyhood was afflicted. It may be that the general taste has not reached the level of the precious models in which Velasquez equipped the children whom he painted, but expense may have something to do with this Velveteen, serge, and nankin now advantageously replace perpetual corduroy and drawn out days of cleansing. Red and blue caps, bright-coloured jerseys, blue knickerbockers, furnish delightful tints in the kaleidscopic variations discernible at the "Children's corner" on the Scarborough Sands, or at a children's *fête* in the suburbs of London. While the manners of the lower classes of London children have undoubtedly improved of late years, thanks to education and self-respect, the tone of children among the well-to-do and respectable numbers of society has, we are afraid, somewhat degenerated. In such children more independence—often false independence—more flippancy and familiarity, coupled with less respect for age and station, may be remarked. Much of this is due, a censor might reasonably assert, to the example of their elders. Perhaps not a little of the flippancy and the offences against the minor code of manners and morals should be put down to the influence of "Alice in Wonderland" and its kindred literature. Children soon catch the tone in which age and station, and objects formerly consecrated by antiquity, if by no higher standard, are treated in the books with which they are familiar. The most inveterate grumbler, however, is disarmed by the spectacle of boys of ten no longer sullenly lounging round a dull playground and bullied by the boys of twelve, but vigourously engaged, like Gray's "little victims," in "passing the flying ball," or running in a paper chase round Blackheath or Hampstead. Instead of the decorous pairs of girls trooping solemnly for the regulation hour before their governess along the high road, and hurling up plenty of chilblains for present sorrows with the possibility of consumption for themselves and their children in the future how different is the appearance of the Miss Finishing's young ladies! They have a lawn tennis ground where abundance of healthy exercise gives them good appetites, well-built frames, and sure slumbers. These are pleasant omens for the continued welfare of London. More gymnastic exercises, drilling, and swimming baths seem the immediate wants of education in London, although we gratefully acknowledge that much has been done in this direction of late years. It should be borne in mind that physical education—the Greek "gymnastic"—is specially required by boys and girls who must spend most of their lives in the modern Babylon. A smattering of dates and a parrot-like acquaintance with English grammar are poorly purchased by an increase of short-sighted, narrow-chested, and high-shouldered children. Country boys and girls may well be left to take care of themselves in these matters. But it is precisely to such probabilities that all lovers of town children should henceforth direct their energies.

"LAUGHTER" IN PARLIAMENT.

MR. LUCY in "A Diary of two Parliaments' rescues from oblivion many amusing facts. The wit of a speech, we all know, lies in the ears of its hearers. Outsiders smile the smile of the sea-sick at sarcasms and repartees which make our senator hold both sides. We know, and we marvel at the knowledge, that the House of Commons is moved to bursts of merry laughter when some mad wag in the "assembly of gentlemen" calls on a colloquy unusually oratorio to sing his speech. But how many of us know the genesis of this merry jest? Mr. Lucy tells us.

Mr. Whalley wished to gain the opinion of the House upon a certain hymn accustomed to be sung in a Roman Catholic Sunday school, and, drawing a little book from his pocket, observed that he would read it aloud. A member, struck with a happy thought, called out "Sing it," and forthwith arose a unanimous shout of "Sing, sing." For some time after it was the custom to greet Mr. Whalley in this fashion, until the practice was stopped by the then Speaker, who ruled it to be out of order.

The author of this diary tells many jokes; *sunt bona* some of them, *sunt quædam mediocria*, and not a few of them are so poor and pointless that we cannot conceive how a writer who himself is never dull can have been at the pains of recording them. Here are a few of the best of them:—

The Select Committee on Sunday Closing in Ireland, anxious to obtain the widest information on the subject, ordered five copies of a work they saw advertised under the title of *Times of Refreshing in Spain*. On the parcel being delivered it was found to be a goodly quarto, a pretty publ lished under the auspices of the Edinburgh Spanish Evangelical Society.

In the course of the present Lord Brabourne's evidence before a Railway Committee he compared the Company to a man struggling in deep water with two heavy weights attached to his legs, who, unless a rope were thrown to him, would be strangled. "This," says Mr. Lucy, "comes of writing fairy tales. It is only in Wonderland that men are strangled by weights attached to their trousers."

Lord Truro, who has in him the makings of a great orator, interrupted the other night by precise Lord Redesdale, on the ground that he had not given notice of the question upon which he was showing a disposition to enlarge, said, "My lords, my object is not to ask a question, but to inquire whether Her Majesty's Government have had their attention called to this matter." During a discussion in Committee of Supply, Charles Lewis expressed the hope that something or other would not prove another fly in the ointment to spoil the digestion of an honourable member opposite. Mr. O'Shaughnessy thereupon remarked that though Irish members had many peculiarities, they did not [illegible] eat ointment.

Mr. Lucy brings [illegible] very vividly some of the scenes in P[illegible]ich have become historical, as when [illegible] offered to introduce Dr. Kenealy to the [illegible] and when a little time after, he tore to shreds the [illegible] pretensions of the impertinent advocate's client. Sir John Astley's denial that he ever stood in fear of the Chevalier O'Clery or of any other Irishman is capitally reported. So is Mr. Chaplin's speech on Mr. Biggar's motion for the withdrawal of strangers from the House, when he knew that among those strangers were the Prince of Wales and the German Ambassador. "The honourable member for Cavan," were the concluding words of Mr. Chaplin's speech, "appears to forget that he is now admitted to the society of gentlemen." At this rebuke we are told that Mr. Biggar "audibly chuckled." He was probably equally lost to a sense of shame when Mr. Mitchell Henry, in suave accent and with a gentle irony, expressed a hope that the honourable member for Cavan might "ultimately conform himself to the atmosphere of the House." If Mr. Biggar is a fly which caused the ointment of the House of Commons to "go bad," Major O'Gorman, equally "nationalistic" and quite as uncompromising a Anglo-phobe, never gave offence to anybody, and was only joking when he himself pretended to take offence. When he compared himself to Aristides and expressed a readiness to be ostracized, members smiled complacently, for they did not believe that any one would have the heart to write the name of such an Athenian on a condemnatory oyster-shell. When the same portly warrior dwelt, with tears in his voice, on the cruel injustice done by the Sunday Closing Bill to the pious Irish farmer, "who having adored his God in the morning, went out in the afternoon to get a glass of ale or porter," and when he assured the House that these farmers were "men who loved their landlords, and whose landlords loved them—men whose lives Plutarch might have written," we feel as if the ghostly echoes of the laughter which must have convulsed his hearers were once more awakened and were ringing in our ears.

SMALL-ARMS AND CARTRIDGES.

A GOOD cartridge must be so made as completely to exclude the air from access to its contents, which otherwise undergo slow deterioration in the most favourable circumstances, and may be rapidly rendered altogether useless by the accidents of a campaign. It must enter the breech-chamber with ease, and must be easily extracted after firing, yet must expand in the act of firing so as hermetically to seal the breech and prevent the escape of gas under the enormous pressure of the discharge. Finally, while every grain that can be saved in its weight is an advantage, seeing that on active service the grain is multiplied by millions, the cartridge must be strong enough to stand a considerable amount of rough usage without loss of shape. A cartridge-case of soft copper or wrought iron would be an efficient gas check because the explosion would set it hard against the wall of the firing-chamber; but it would not possess sufficient elasticity to ease itself afterwards, and its extraction with the requisite facility and rapidity would be impossible. Solid-drawn cartridges of properly-selected material offer all the advantages we have enumerated, and for military purposes have in most countries superseded all others. In the British army, however, a built-up cartridge, known as the "Boxer," is the service ammunition for small arms. Its base is of iron with a copper centre for the detonating powder, and the walls of the cartridge are formed of a ribbon of thin brass coiled spirally. The "Boxer" was chosen after the usual elaborate inquiry, but it is a singular thing that inquiry in our military department usually results in the choice of something which the common sense of the rest of the world altogether rejects. Lord Wolseley during the Egyptian campaign discovered the weak points of the service ammunition, and sent home a peremptory demand for cartridges of the solid-drawn kind. Perhaps his influence may obtain reconsideration of the whole cartridge question. The Boxer ammunition is air-tight or even water-tight. It does not stand the rough usage to which all cartridges must be subject in the pouches of soldiers on the march. It is easily bent or crushed, and when in that condition the effort necessary to force it into the breech of the rifle has the effect of opening the spiral and thus rendering its insertion almost impossible. With some rifles the extraction of a soft cartridge of this kind would be easy; but by a curious fatality the Martini-Henry with which the Boxer is used in this country has an extractor suitable only for well-made, solid-drawn cartridges. The Boxer cartridge offers no great resistance to the extractor, but what resistance it does offer is continuous so long as any part of it remains in the bore. Hence it requires a steady pull through a space equal to its own length, and this pull it would receive in rifles with a bolt mechanism. But the Martini-Henry pulls the exploded cartridge for only a quarter of an inch, and the rest of the work of extraction is left to be done by a smart blow from a lever moved by the falling of the block which closes the breech. Such a blow is enough to eject a solid-drawn case of adequate taper and elasticity, but it has little effect upon the soft spiral of the Boxer. It is a curious case of elaborate unsuitable adaptation. Had we followed other nations in our rifle, we might have used the Boxer cartridge with less disadvantage, and had we adopted the solid-drawn case, we might have stuck to the Martini-Henry with less inconvenience. But, venturing to be quite original on both points, we have chosen the very rifle least suited for a built-up cartridge and the very cartridge most unfit for a jerky extractor.

One of the most recent novelties in cartridge-making is of German origin. The case is in two pieces, the base being removable for the purpose of loading the cartridge. The projectile is of lead in a very thin steel envelope, and the powder charge is so arranged as to have a hole through its centre. Ignition beginning at the axis of the charge and attacking a constantly increasing area powder until the circumference is reached, a certain amount of progressive action is secured, as well as a more complete combustion of the whole charge, than can be depended upon when ignition begins at one end. A new cartridge embodying a similar idea has been patented in this country by Mr. Maxim, the ingenious inventor of a machine-gun which may work a revolutionize tactics by its extreme portability and the deadly volume of its fire. Imitating the methods employed in heavy ordnance, he makes arrangements whereby the combustion of the charge is spread over a sufficient time to allow the projectile to move its own length in the barrel. The impetus given has thus more the character of a sustained push, and less that of a sudden blow, than is the case under ordinary arrangements. The strain upon the rifle is therefore reduced, and the muzzle-velocity of the bullet increased, or, to put the matter another way, a flatter trajectory is attained with the same charge of power, together with the power to increase that charge with the same strength of barrel. A perfect weapon cannot be attained without the most thorough co-ordination of all its parts. The best cartridge can develop its power only when fired from a suitable barrel; the best rifle must lose something of its efficiency unless the appropriate cartridge is employed; and when theoretical perfection is attained in each and all of the parts there remains a number of practical considerations, depending upon the circumstances in which the arm is to be used and the intelligence of the men using it. The Martini-Henry and the Boxer cartridge are, as we have shown, by no means specially ill-fitted for one another, and neither has won from independent critics the favourable verdict passed by the War Office. The Martini-Henry is regularly beaten at all-arms competitions by rifles which the Government have steadily refused to look at; and though the Boxer cartridge has powerful vested interests at its back, its inferiority to the solid-drawn case cannot be much longer denied. In addition to the points we have already mentioned, the weight of the Boxer is greatly against it, as in its different forms it weighs from 44 to 75 grains more than the Berdan cartridge supplied to the Turks for use with the Peabody rifle. In fact it is now admitted that a change must be made in the equipment of our army, and it is only to be hoped that public opinion will be sufficiently watchful to prevent the repetition of the little tricks by which the Martini-Henry was elevated to its present position. The fairness of the inquiry into the merits of different arms may be judged from the treatment accorded to one competitor—Mr. Remington. At the preliminary test, which was itself surrounded by many arbitrary restrictions, he was obliged to use some very inferior cartridges hastily procured in Birmingham. At the second and more stringent trial, between eight or nine selected competitors, he naturally provided himself with his own ammunition, made for his rifle. He was met with the announcement that he must use the same ammunition as that employed at the preliminary trial. He appealed to the War Office against a decision so unfair to his country as to himself, but all redress was peremptorily refused. It is exceedingly difficult to believe that conduct of this kind was inspired simply by disinterested desire to discover the best weapon. The Martini rifle is, in reality, the Peabody rifle, used with such conspicuous success by the Turks in their late war. When Peabody invented it, he was so far ahead of his time that the military fossils would not have anything to do with him unless he removed some of his distinctive arrangements. Some time afterwards those were restored by a Swiss named Martini, who was loudly applauded by a world that had grown wiser in the interval. The English Small-arms Committee took away the Peabody or Martini barrel and fitted on the Henry tube, hence the name of the hybrid now in use. It would be a tardy act of justice towards a meritorious and not-too-well-treated inventor were the new arm to be manufactured by the Government to receive the appropriate title of the Enfield-Peabody. By dropping the Henry rifling and the Boxer cartridge, and taking advantage of the latest improvements in lock, barrel, and ammunition, we may turn out a weapon which shall challenge comparison with the best in the world. But there is no chance of so happy a consummation unless means are found to repress the tendency of investigating committees to prescribe vexatious restrictions and to treat inventors as their natural enemies.—*Saturday Review.*

A PIONEER OF TIBETAN RESEARCH.

THE *Athenæum* in noticing Dr. Duka's account of the Life and works of Alexander Csoma de Kőrös the undefatigable and self-sacrificing pioneer of Tibetan research remarks: Seldom has a scholar more thoroughly abandoned himself to the elucidation of an obscure problem, or an explorer more patiently endured the privations consequent upon adventurous travel, than did the Hungarian pilgrim who, with the scantiest of means, succeeded in making himself at home in Tibetan monasteries, and there compiled the grammars and dictionaries that first time familiar to European scholarship. Rarely also has there lived a scholar who united with special knowledge of so rare a kind such complete self-abnegation and simplicity of character. Never parading his achievements or seeking to provide himself with a pedestal from which to captivate the public eye, Csoma de Kőrös ran a risk of being forgotten. Dr. Duka's tribute to his merits will therefore do good service by preventing them from falling into oblivion.

Alexander Csoma was born on the 4th of April, 1784, in the Transylvanian village of Kőrös. "His family was poor," says Dr. Duka, "but belonged to the military nobles called Szeklers, a tribe which had for centuries guarded the frontiers of Transylvania against the invasions of the Turks." Even as a boy he showed a keen desire for knowledge, and was of a restless disposition. About the year 1799 he became a student at the college of Nagy Enyed—an institution which owes its revival, after its ruin in 1704, during the Hungarian civil wars, to the liberal subscription raised in England for the relief of the distressed inhabitants of Nagy Enyed. While he was at the college he conceived a desire to travel in Asia, and his boyish fancy was some years afterwards converted into an ardent passion by the lectures of the celebrated Orientalist Prof. Eichhorn, which he attended, about 1817, at Göttingen. In 1819 he travelled on foot to Agram, in Croatia, and remained there for some months, studying Slavonic. Thence he went to Bucharest, and on New Year's Day, 1820, he started on his pilgrimage towards Central Asia. Sometimes on foot, sometimes by water on a raft, clad in a simple Asiatic dress, he made his way to Bagdad and Teheran, at both of which places he was most kindly received and aided by the British diplomatic official; and in November, 1821, he reached Bokhara. "Affrighted by frequent exaggerated reports of the approach of a numerous Russian army"—as he stated in the account of his proceedings which he furnished in compliance with the orders of Lord Amherst in 1825—he left Bokhara at the end of five days, and journeyed by Kabul and Lahore to Kashmere and Tibet. Having made acquaintance with Mr. Moorcroft, the Government Agent in Central Asia, and spent some time with him, he offered to learn Tibetan thoroughly if the British Government would pay his expenses during his period of study. It has hitherto been generally stated that the prime cause of Csoma's enthusiasm for Tibetan was his hope of tracing in it the early history of Hungarian. But Dr. Duka says:—

"The supposed reason that Csoma devoted himself to Tibetan, merely because he had observed a similarity between the Magyar and the Tibetan languages, is not supported by any proofs. At the time we speak of, the British power was feeling its way slowly and extending its influence towards Central Asia; doubtless the Government officers on the frontier perceived the advantages that could be gained by a thorough acquaintance with the language of Tibet, which then was a real *terra incognita* to Europeans."

Csoma's, offer was accepted, the Government granting him a stipend of fifty rupees a month. In June, 1825, he started on his second expedition to Tibet, and, after a prolonged journey, took up his residence at Teesa, in the province of Zanskar. There he remained till the end of 1826, when he revisited Sabathu, which had been the starting-point of his journey, bringing with him a rich store of Tibetan books and MSS., and a complete knowledge of the language in which they were written. In the summer of 1827 he commenced his third journey to Tibet. There he remained for about three years, so absorbed in his studies that he took but little heed of the privations he was obliged to endure. Some idea of what he underwent may be conveyed by an extract from a most interesting report to Government by Dr. Gerard, a member of the Bengal medical service, who was travelling at the time in the Himalayan countries, for the purpose of introducing vaccination into those highland districts, then devastated by small-pox.

After describing the village of Kanum, where he found Csoma living "at an absolute elevation of 9,500 feet," Dr. Gerard proceeds to say:—

"The cold is very intense, and all last winter he sat at his desk wrapped up in woollens from head to foot, and from morning to night, without an interval of recreation or warmth, except that of his frugal meals, which are one universal routine of greasy tea; but the winters at Kanum dwindle to insignificance compared with the severity of those at the monastery of Yangla [in Ladak], where Mr. Csoma passed a whole year. At that spot he, with only an attendant, were circumscribed in an apartment nine feet square for three or four months: they durst not stir out, the ground being covered with snow, and the temperature below the zero of the scale. There he sat, enveloped in a sheepskin cloak, with his arms folded, and in this situation he read from morning till evening without fire, or light after dusk, the ground to sleep upon, and the bare walls of the building for protection against the rigours of the climate. The cold was so intense as to make it a task of severity to extricate the hands from their fleecy resort to turn over the pages."

Early in 1831 Csoma arrived at Calcutta, where he busied himself with the completion of his Tibetan dictionary and grammar. Those great works, which laid the foundation for subsequent Tibetan study, were published in 1834. In January, 1839, he left his comfortable home in the house of the Asiatic Society, of which he had been appointed librarian, and started on a new expedition to Tibet, full of hopes of adding greatly to his already rich store of knowledge by intercourse with the learned Lamas of the East at Lassa. These hopes were destined not to be realized. He reached Darjeeling on the 24th of March, and there, six days later, he died of fever. His tomb, on which an inscription in Tibetan by the Asiatic Society of Bengal, is now on the list of those public monuments which are under the immediate care of the Public Works Department.

Dr. Duka's memoir utterly dispels the erroneous idea hitherto current, that Csoma's labours were due to a fantastic hope of finding in Central Asia the mother tongue of the modern Hungarians, and proves that they were conscientiously carried on in compliance with an engagement concluded between him and the British Government in India. All who read this record of a truly laborious life will agree with Dr. Duka that Alexander Csoma de Kőrös will ever be regarded as one of the most meritorious of the pioneers of philology, and that his memory deserves to be held dear as well in British India as in his native land.

NOTICES.

MEDICAL.

BLINDNESS, DEAFN